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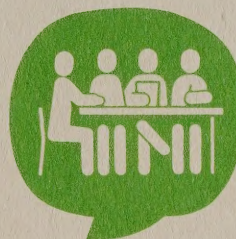
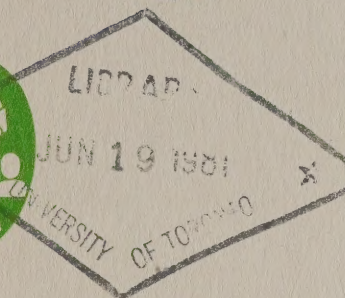
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An introduction to Canadian English

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MATERIAL

Student Workbook No. 2

language



An introduction to Canadian English

Student Workbook No. 2

Original Edition by Carson W. Martin
New Edition by
Lillian Butovsky and Esther Podoliak



Ontario

Ministry of Citizenship
Culture and Division
Recreation

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Deputy Minister

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Lesson 1



Lesson 1

to want somebody to do something

INTRODUCTION — Shoe Polish

- ① **Jack:** Where's the shoe polish?
- ② **Anna:** It's in the cupboard above the stove.
- ③ **Jack:** Which shelf is it on?
- ④ **Anna:** — the one with all the cans.
- ⑤ **Jack:** Why are you keeping it here?
- ⑥ **Anna:** — because I don't want the baby to get it.

EXPLANATION — Compound nouns

Sometimes a compound noun consists of two nouns, e.g. "shoe" and "polish":

shoe polish
toothpaste

Sometimes a compound noun consists of an adjective and a noun:

blackbird

Notice that the first part of the compound receives the stronger stress.

EXERCISE — ".....I don't want him to..."

1. Does the baby play outside?
No, I don't want him to play outside yet.
2. Does the baby eat by himself?
No, I don't want him to eat by himself yet.
3. Does the baby sleep alone?
4. Does the baby eat meat?
5. Does the baby drink from a cup?
6. Does the baby watch television?

EXERCISE — Making questions. "Where (what, who, etc.) does he want you to . . .?"

1. My wife doesn't want me to shop uptown.
Where does she want you to shop?
2. My father doesn't want me to study French.
What does he want you to study?
3. My father doesn't want me to marry George.
4. My wife doesn't want me to travel by plane.
5. My cousin in New York doesn't want me to visit him at Christmas.
6. My father doesn't want me to get married in December.
7. My husband doesn't want me to buy a midi coat.

LESSON 1

READING — Safety Labels

Many accidents happen in the home. Some of the products in our house are dangerous. For example, floor cleaner can catch fire and iodine is poisonous. The Federal Government has made a law. This law says that every dangerous household product must have a special picture. The picture is on the label of the container. Each picture is a symbol of danger.

First aid treatment is written on the back label or the side label of the container. In case of poisoning, take the container with you to a Poison Control Centre.

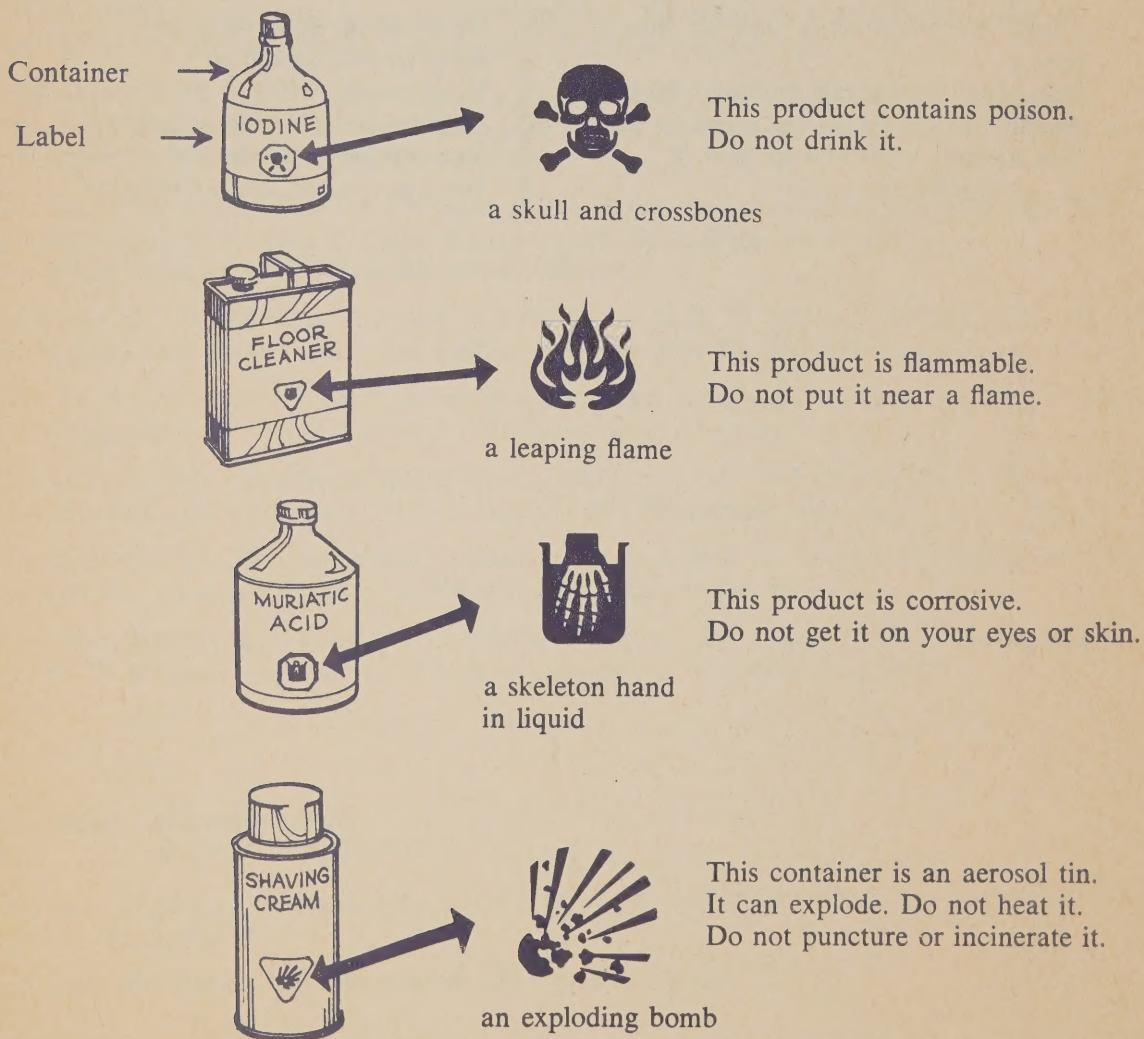
In Toronto, they are located at:

Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Avenue, 597-1500
Toronto East General Hospital, 825 Coxwell Avenue, 461-8272

If there is no Poison Control Centre in your city, call 0, or the Emergency number, or go to the Emergency Department of the nearest hospital. Teach older children how to read the new labels, and keep dangerous products in a place where younger children cannot get them.

Keep a box of baking soda near your stove to pour on small fires.

LESSON 1



LESSON 1

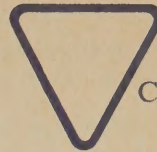
Here are three more symbols. They are used on the highways and on labels. The first symbol carries the strongest warning.



DANGER



WARNING



CAUTION

On labels two symbols are combined. For example:



CAUTION
CORROSIVE PRODUCT

Alternative Section

EXERCISE – “She doesn’t want him to . . .”

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Anna’s baby is playing with the shoe polish.
She doesn’t want him to play with it. | 4. He is eating the toothpaste. |
| 2. Anna’s baby is taking the furniture polish.
She doesn’t want him to take it. | 5. He is writing on the wall. |
| 3. He is opening her purse. | 6. He is playing with the paintbrush. |
| | 7. He is smoking his father’s pipe. |
| | 8. He is taking off his shoes. |
| | 9. He is putting on his mother’s hat. |

Lesson 2

Adjective phrases

EXPLANATION — Adjective phrases

Adjectives usually come before the noun. (See Book I)

the tall blonde Hungarian girl

Adjective phrases come after the noun. There are many kinds of adjective phrases. Here are some:

1. with the preposition "in" — the woman in the red hat
2. with the preposition "with" — the man with the beard
3. with a preposition to show location — the man near the window
4. with the "ing" form — the man reading the book

EXERCISE— Adjective phrases with the "ing" form

Mr. Silverfinger is a spy for Inter-Espion. He often has to meet with other spies that he has never seen before. Each time he has to meet a new spy, Mr. Silverfinger's boss tells him what the new spy will do so that Mr. Silverfinger will be able to recognize him or her.

1. One day, Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man at the train station in Rome. His boss said, "The man will be wearing a red rose." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to in the train station?
He spoke to the man wearing the red rose.
2. The next day he had to meet a woman at the airport in London. His boss said, "She will be holding a yellow umbrella." Which woman did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
He spoke to the woman holding the yellow umbrella.
3. The next day he had to meet a man in a telephone booth in Athens. His boss said, "He will be polishing his glasses when you walk by." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
4. The next day he had to meet a woman in a restaurant in Corsica. His boss, "She will be eating an orange sherbet." Which woman did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
5. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man in a cafe in Florence. His boss said, "He will be drinking a cappuccino." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
6. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man in a park in Havana. His boss said, "He'll be smoking a cigar." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
7. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a woman at a bus stop in Hong Kong. His boss said, "She'll be reading a newspaper." Which woman did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?

EXERCISE — the man/woman in ... the man/woman with ...

When I saw Silverfinger in Rome he was running out of a building. "Why are you running?" I asked him. He answered,

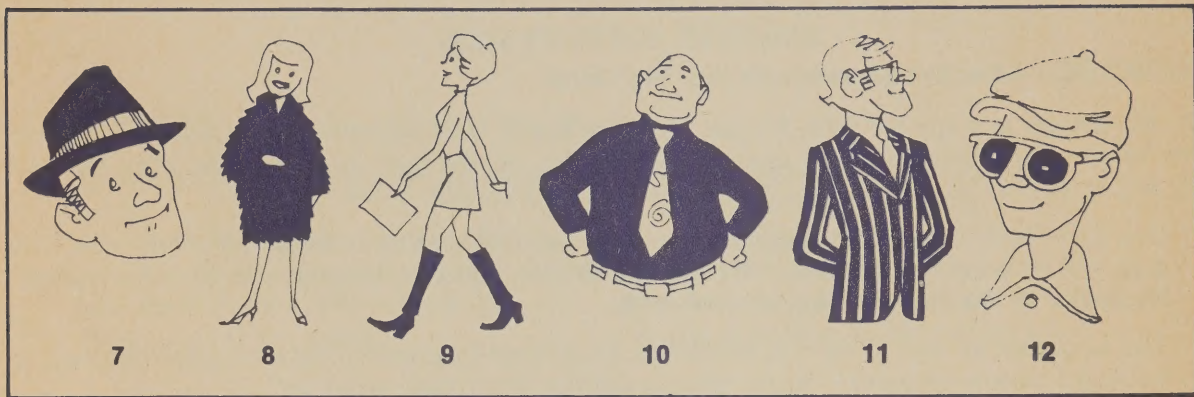
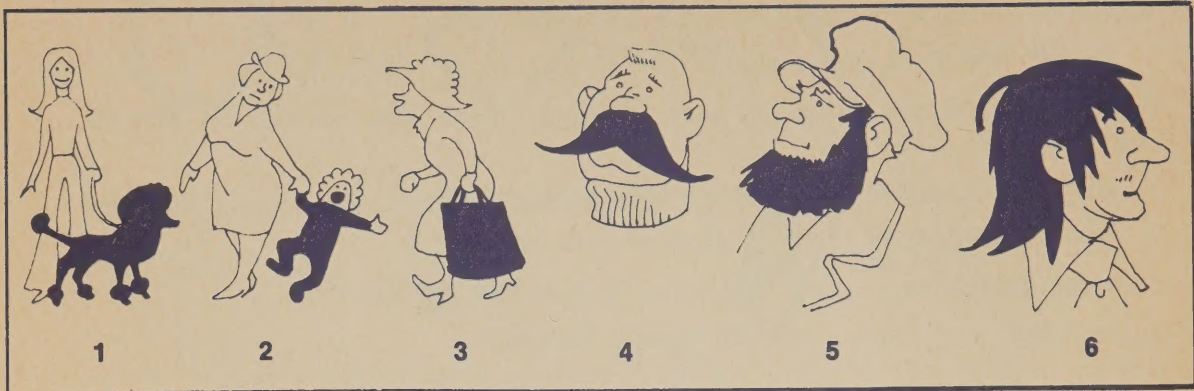
I don't want the woman with the dog to see me. She's a spy.

LESSON 2

What did he say in situation 2 below?

I don't want the woman with the baby to see me. She's a spy.

What did he say in situations 3-12 below?



Note: In numbers 7-12 above, "in" can replace "with". For example:
I don't want the man *in* the hat to see me.

"What's Wrong?" EXERCISE – the position of Adjective phrases

Which of the following sentences are incorrect?

Make corrections.

1. The man with chocolate syrup ordered ice cream.
2. The girl was hit by a truck on a bicycle.
3. The man ordered a hamburger with onions.
4. A man can't eat pickles with stomach trouble.
5. Two men were attacked by some lions on safari.
6. The woman with french fries on the side ordered a hamburger.
7. The man ordered an ice cream with a beard.

READING — Emergencies

When to Call the Fire Department

The fire department fights fires and helps to prevent them. But it also does other things. It brings oxygen for victims of heart attacks, drowning, suffocation, electric shock, or any respiratory failure.

When to Call the Police

1. Someone is threatening your life, your property, or any of your rights.
2. You see someone committing a crime.
3. You see someone going to commit a crime.
4. You are involved in an automobile accident where there is more than \$200 damage, or where there is a personal injury. You *must* call the police in this case.

Poison Centre

Is there one in your city? If not, call the emergency number. In Toronto the emergency number is 361-1111.

The Emergency Wing of a Hospital

Go when the person can be moved without damage — for example, when there is something in the eye, or a burn. Don't go in cases of back injury. Call the emergency number instead.

Emergency Phone Call

If you want the police, the fire department, or an ambulance, call the emergency number in your city, or dial the operator, 0, and say, "This is an emergency." She will transfer the call.

Make sure that you can spell your address clearly. If you live in a big city, you should know whether you live on a street, crescent, or avenue, etc. Give your address first, so that help can be sent immediately.

You: This is an emergency.

I need the police. (the fire department, an ambulance)

Operator: What's your address?

You: It's 14 Grange Street, 2nd floor. (50 Eglinton East, Apt. 601)

Operator: Spell that, please.

You: G - as in George -r-a-n-g-e.

Operator: What's your phone number?

You: It's 923-1762.



Ambulance

LESSON 2

Spelling over the telephone

Over the telephone it is sometimes difficult to hear certain letters. The letter "b" can sound like "v" or "p". It is helpful to repeat the difficult letter and then give a word that begins with that letter, e.g. B as in black. Practise spelling your own name this way.

A as in Albert
B as in Bob
C as in Canada
D as in Donald
E as in Edward
F as in Frank
G as in George
H as in Henry
I as in ice cream

J as in Joseph
K as in Kennedy
L as in London
M as in Monday
N as in November
O as in October
P as in Peter
Q as in Queen
R as in Robert

S as in Steven
T as in Toronto
U as in University
V as in Victor
W as in Winnipeg
X as in X-ray
Y as in yellow
Z as in zoo

EXERCISE

1. Someone has had a heart attack. Who do I need?

You need the fire department.

- Someone has had an asthma attack.
- Someone is trying to break down my door.
- There is an accident outside.
- Someone has fallen down the stairs.
- There's a serious gas leak in the kitchen.
- There's a fight outside my house.
- There's a fire in my bedroom. (I'm calling from a neighbour's house.)
- My child is gasping for breath.

SMIDGENS



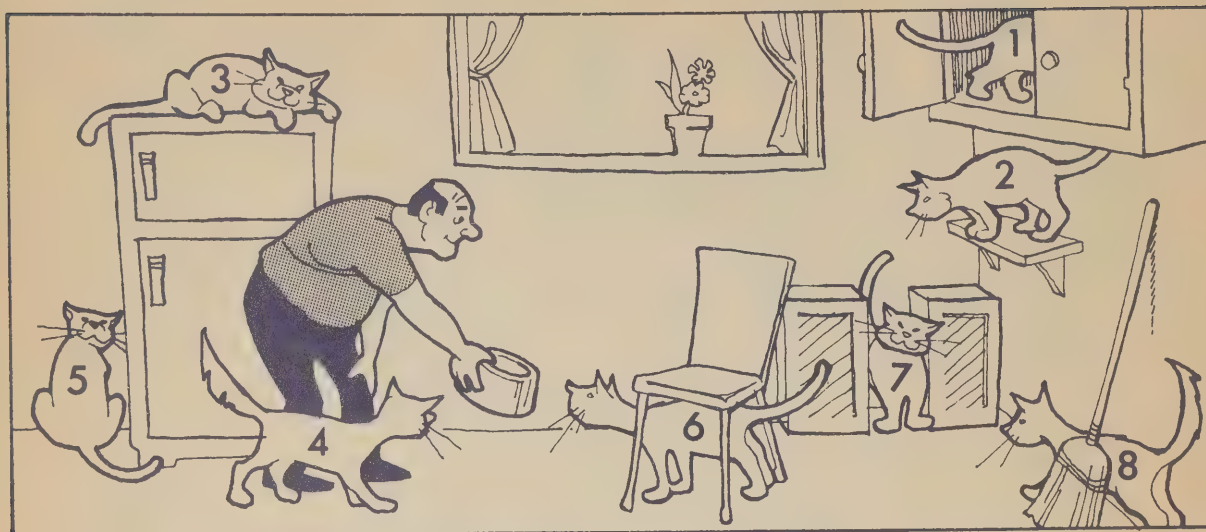
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Alternative Section

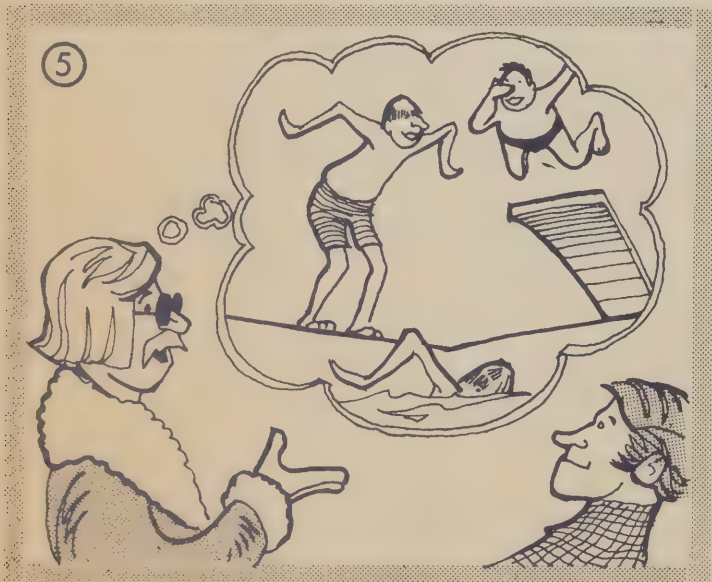
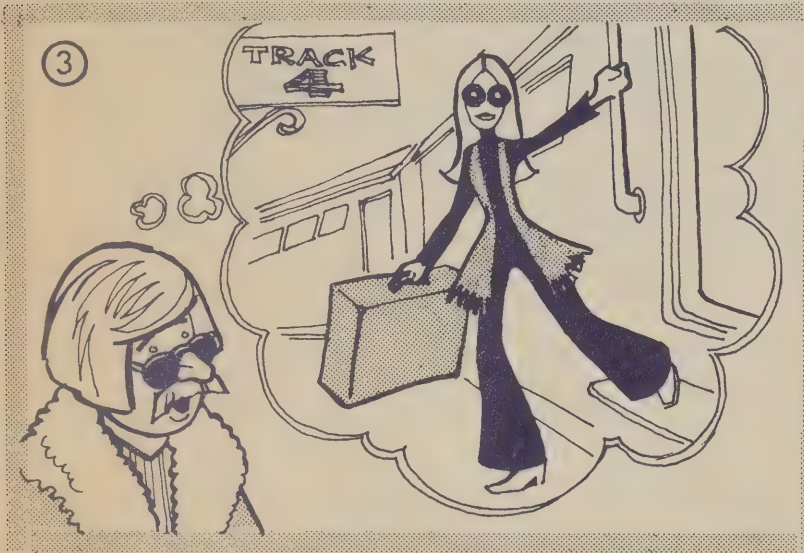
EXERCISE — Adjective phrases with prepositions of location



Mr. Brown likes cats. He keeps a lot of them. They are everywhere, even in his kitchen. From time to time, he gives some cats away. Which cat would you like?

1. I'd like the one in the cupboard.
2. I'd like the one on the shelf.

Lesson 3



Lesson 3

have to

INTRODUCTION — “I have to go”

- ① **Andre:** Well, I have to go now.
- ② **Peter:** Do you have to go so soon?
- ③ **Andre:** Yes, I have to meet my sister at the train station. She's arriving in half an hour.
- ④ **Peter:** Oh yes, that's right.
- ⑤ **Andre:** But look, I don't have to work tomorrow. It's Thanksgiving. Why don't we go swimming?
- ⑥ **Peter:** Good idea.

EXPLANATION — Necessity, obligation

“Have to” and “have got to” both show necessity, obligation:

I have to go. }
I've got to go. } = It is necessary for me to go.

“Had to” shows that a necessary action was done:

I had to go. = It was necessary for me to go (and I went).

		I	have to go.
		He/she	has to go.
	Do	you	have to go?
	Does	he/she	have to go?
Why	does	he	have to go?

Short Answers:

Yes, I *do*.

Yes, he *does*.

EXERCISE — “has to”, “had to”

- Arturo got a job as a travelling salesman. He doesn't have a car. What does he have to do?
He has to buy a car.
- Peter usually writes with his right hand. But he hurt his right hand. What does he have to do?
- George applied for a job. George has long hair. The boss said: “You can't work here with long hair.” George wants the job. What does he have to do?
- Joe applied for a job as a plumber. The boss said: “Nobody can work in Ontario as a plumber without a licence. It's the law.” What does Joe have to have?
- Bill's wife is out of town, and Bill doesn't have enough money to eat in a restaurant. He has to do something that he doesn't like to do. What is it?
- The buses were very slow this morning. What did Mary have to do?

LESSON 3

7. Susan went into a room in the hospital to visit someone. The nurse said: "You can't smoke in here." What did Susan have to do?
8. George went to work on a construction site. The foreman said: "You can't work here without a safety hat." What did George have to do?
9. The foreman said: "You can't work here without safety glasses." What else did George have to do?

READING — Thanksgiving Day

The First Thanksgiving in North America

Thanksgiving goes back a long time in North American history. It started with some of the earliest settlers.

In 1621 a ship carrying 100 people left Plymouth, England. It landed on the east coast of America at a place now called Plymouth, Massachusetts. The ship was called The Mayflower.

The people who came on this ship were Puritans. They were also "separatists". They wanted to separate from the Church of England and start their own church. These people are now called the Pilgrim Fathers.

The first winter in America was a very difficult one. The Pilgrim Fathers had to learn how to grow food in the new soil. Also, the climate was too cold for some of them. Nearly half of them died.

However, they had some help. The Indians taught them how to grow corn and maize.

The Pilgrim Fathers were very happy when they had their first harvest. It was a time to celebrate. They cooked a big turkey dinner.

This was the first Thanksgiving dinner. The Pilgrim Fathers continued to celebrate the harvest in this way every year.

Later, the Americans made Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. It falls on the fourth Thursday of November every year.

Thanksgiving Day in Canada

In the eighteenth century Canadians made a Thanksgiving dinner whenever they had a good reason to celebrate. Sometimes they celebrated recovery from illness. Sometimes they celebrated a military victory. In 1796, for example, the early settlers in Halifax made a Thanksgiving dinner at the end of the war between Britain and France.

In 1870, Canada made Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. It falls on the second Monday in October every year. This is the time of our fall harvest.

At Thanksgiving, people usually eat turkey with cranberry sauce. They also eat fall vegetables such as squash and turnips. Cider and pumpkin pie are on the Thanksgiving menu too. There are usually Thanksgiving dinner recipes in the newspaper before the holiday.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct statement:

1. Thanksgiving is
 - a. a new holiday
 - b. an old holiday.
2. In North American history, Thanksgiving started
 - a. In Canada.
 - b. In America.
3. The Pilgrim Fathers were
 - a. Canadians.
 - b. Americans.
4. The Pilgrim Fathers came from England
 - a. for religious reasons.
 - b. for political reasons.
5. The Indians helped the Pilgrim Fathers
 - a. to celebrate Thanksgiving.
 - b. to get food from the soil.
6. The Pilgrim Fathers had their first Thanksgiving dinner
 - a. when the Indians came.
 - b. when they got food from the soil.
7. In the eighteenth century the Canadians celebrated Thanksgiving
 - a. when they were very happy.
 - b. only when they got food from the soil.
8. Today we celebrate Thanksgiving
 - a. in autumn.
 - b. in winter.
 - c. in spring.
 - d. in summer.
9. Today we celebrate Thanksgiving
 - a. when we plant food in the soil.
 - b. when it rains.
 - c. when we get food from the soil.
10. Thanksgiving is
 - a. an Ontario holiday.
 - b. a holiday in Ontario and Quebec.
 - c. a holiday in all of Canada.
11. To celebrate Thanksgiving we
 - a. dance in the streets.
 - b. eat a big meal.

Pioneer Village

If you would like to see how Canadians lived in the 19th century, visit Pioneer Village, in the Black Creek Conservation Area. It is located at the corner of Steeles Avenue and Jane Street in Toronto, and is open every day of the week. Admission is charged.

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION — “too” vs. “very”

“Very” gives emphasis.

The climate was very cold.

“Too” means “more than enough, excessively”.

The climate was too cold for some of the settlers. Nearly half of them died.

I can’t reach the top of the blackboard. (It’s too high.)

We use “too” when the result is not good or something is not possible. Compare:

Mary: This coffee is very sweet.

John: I like sweet coffee.

Mary: Well, it’s too sweet for me. I can’t drink it.

Common Error: Mary likes this class because it is ^{very} ~~too~~ fast.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE — “too” vs. “very”

Circle the statements which are true:

1. John is very tired:
 - a. He won’t study.
 - ☒ b. Maybe he’ll study; maybe he won’t.
2. John is too tired.
 - ☒ a. He won’t study.
 - b. Maybe he’ll study; maybe he won’t.
3. This class is very fast.
 - a. Maybe I’ll stay here; maybe I won’t.
 - b. I won’t stay here.
4. This class is too fast.
 - a. I won’t stay here.
 - b. Maybe I’ll stay here; maybe I won’t.
5. This piano is too expensive.
 - a. I won’t buy it.
 - b. Maybe I’ll buy it; maybe I won’t.
6. This bus is very slow.
 - a. Maybe I’ll wait for it; maybe I won’t.
 - b. I won’t wait for it.
7. The subway is too crowded.
 - a. I won’t take the subway.
 - b. Maybe I’ll take the subway; maybe I won’t.
8. We’re too late to go into the theatre.
 - a. We can’t go into the theatre.
 - b. We can go in but we are late.
9. This apartment is very large.
 - a. My husband/wife won’t like it.
 - b. I don’t know if my husband/wife will like it or not.

EXERCISE — “too” vs. “very”

Choose “too” or “very”:

1. I was —— tired last night but I went to a movie.
2. I was —— tired to go to a movie. I stayed home and watched TV.
3. This coffee is —— strong. I can't drink it.
4. John likes this class because it is —— interesting.
5. Betty is going to a different class. This one is —— fast.
6. I didn't buy the piano because it was —— expensive.

Lesson 4

don't have to

EXPLANATION — No necessity, no obligation

I don't have to go = It's not necessary for me to go. I can go or stay. I have a choice.

Note how a change of stress changes meaning.

I didn't have to work yesterday. = I **didn't work** yesterday because it wasn't necessary.

I didn't have to work yesterday. = It wasn't necessary for me to work yesterday **but I worked.**

EXERCISE — “He doesn't have to . . .”

Before Alex got married he got up very early every day to go to work. He had a car but he took the bus to work in the morning because he didn't like the heavy traffic. Every day at lunch he went out to eat in a little “greasy spoon” around the corner.

Every Saturday morning Alex went out to buy a weekend newspaper. After he read the newspaper, he washed his car. Then he went for a drive in the country.

When Alex got married, everything changed. His wife's father is a millionaire, and now Alex can do what he likes.

1. He works for his father-in-law. He works from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. He can sleep in or get up early.
He doesn't have to get up early anymore.
2. His father-in-law sends the chauffeur over in the morning to drive him to work.
He doesn't have to take the bus to work.
3. His wife hired a maid. She makes a delicious lunch every day. Alex goes home for lunch. What is another thing he doesn't have to do anymore?
4. His wife telephoned the newspaper. Now a boy delivers the newspaper to the house every day. What is another thing Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
5. Every few days his wife tells the chauffeur to wash the car. What is another thing Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
6. His wife calls the chauffeur to drive the car to the country on Saturday. What is another thing that Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
7. His wife hired a butler. The butler is very good at cutting hair. What is another thing that Alex doesn't have to do anymore?

READING — “Help Wanted” Advertisements from the Newspaper

a. What do you have to have for each job below?

b. There are some things that you don't have to have. What are they?

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | PLUMBER, licence necessary, knowledge of Greek helpful, 111-2200 | 5. | DRIVER, chauffeur's licence required. 111-2581 |
| | You have to have a licence. You don't have to know Greek, but it helps. | 6. | MECHANIC, own tools, experienced, good salary. 111-9129 |
| 2. | WAITRESSES, full time, no experience necessary, we will train. Crown Cafe, 552 Grand Avenue. | 7. | DRIVER, car essential. 220 Fifth Avenue. |
| 3. | TYPIST, experienced, knowledge of Italian an asset, ABC Export Company, 111-2332 | 8. | HAIRDRESSER, experience required. English not necessary. 111-3124 |
| 4. | PLUMBER wanted, steady work, own tools and car are needed. 111-5100 | 9. | CLERK, high school diploma essential, experience not necessary. 111-5432 |
| 10. | DRIVER, 5'10", married, car essential, knowledge of the city necessary, Italian speaking. Apply in person after 7 p.m., 23 Main Street. | | |

Lesson 5

must, must not
must not vs. not necessary/don't have to

READING — S.I.N. (Social Insurance Number)

According to the law, every working person must have a Social Insurance Number. He uses this number when he applies for a job, a driver's licence, medical insurance, unemployment insurance or the Canada Pension Plan.

Every employee must give his S.I.N. to his employer within three days after starting his job.

If the employee does not have a S.I.N., he must apply for one. He can get an application form at a post office, Manpower office or Unemployment Insurance Commission Office. He must mail it immediately to Central Index, Vanier, Ottawa, KJA 0J7. He must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

While an employee is waiting for his card, it is a good idea to tell his employer that he has applied. Then his employer will not bring him another application form. The employee must not sign an application for a second social insurance number. It is against the law to have more than one.

If an employee loses his card, he must apply for a replacement card. He fills out another application form, but this time he pays special attention to Item 9. The replacement card will have the original S.I.N., not a new number.

It is not necessary for an employee to carry his S.I.N. card with him, but it is a good idea to do so. (He can carry a photostat copy.)

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What must every working person have?
2. When must he give his S.I.N. to his employer?
3. If an employee does not have a S.I.N., what must he do? (Begin: If . . .)
4. While an employee is waiting for his S.I.N., what must he not sign? (Begin: While . . .)
5. If an employee loses his card, what must he do? (Begin: If . . .)
6. What does he pay special attention to?
7. Is it necessary for an employee to carry his S.I.N. card with him?
8. Is it a good idea to do so?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 1 and 2 above.
- b. Join answers 5 and 6.
- c. Join answers 7 and 8.

EXPLANATION

Necessity, obligation

You must . . .
(You have to . . .)
— have a Social
Insurance Number
— give it to your
employer within
three days.

Prohibition

You must not . . .
(Don't . . .)
— sign an application
for a second S.I.N.
“must not” is not
commonly used in
speech.

**No necessity, no
obligation** — You can
do what you like.

It is not necessary to . . .
(You don't have to . . .)
— carry your S.I.N.
card with you.

“What’s Wrong?” EXERCISE — “must not” vs. “don’t have to”

Which of the following sentences are incorrect? Make them correct.

1. You must not wear a tie in this restaurant.
2. You don't have to apply for a second S.I.N.
3. You must not work if you have a million dollars.
4. You don't have to work if you have no working permit.
5. You don't have to pay to borrow a library book, but you have to pay if your book is overdue.
6. You don't have to walk in the nude downtown.
7. You must not travel by bus if you have a car.
8. You don't have to tip a waiter, but it's a good idea to do so.
9. You don't have to be Italian to like spaghetti.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “must not” vs. “don’t have to”

Copy and complete the following sentences, using either “don't have to” or “must not”.

1. Here is a job advertised in the newspaper. On this job, you — work at night.
2. You — drive if you have no driving licence.
3. You — drive through a red light.
4. On this job there is no travelling. You — have a car.
5. Here is a job advertised in the newspaper. For this job, you — have experience.
6. You — heat an aerosol tin.
7. You — polish your shoes every day.
8. You — drink iodine.

EXPLANATION — Necessity, obligation, and prohibition in the past

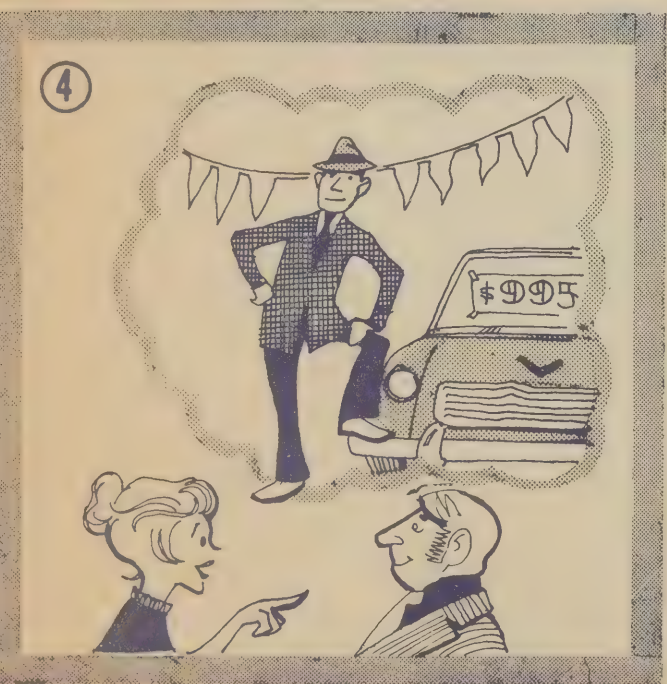
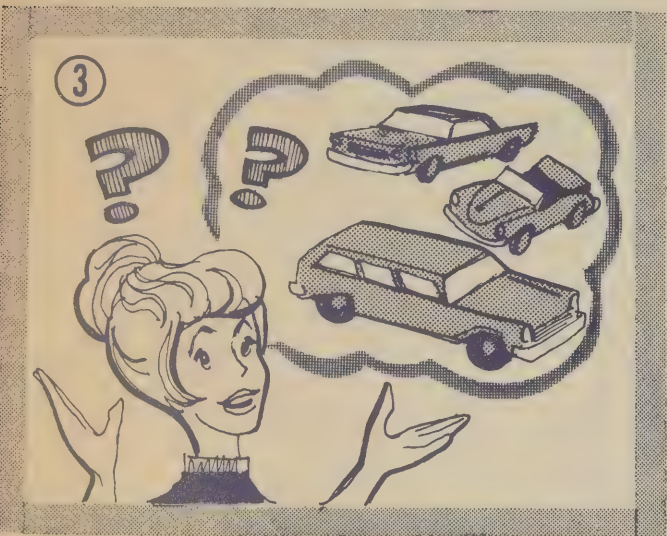
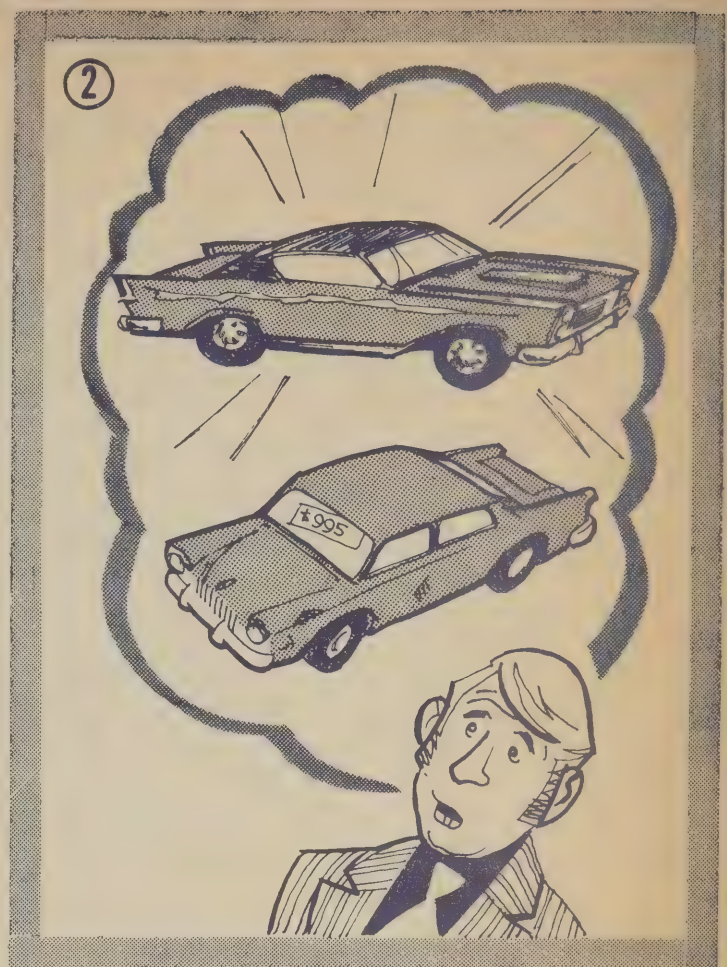
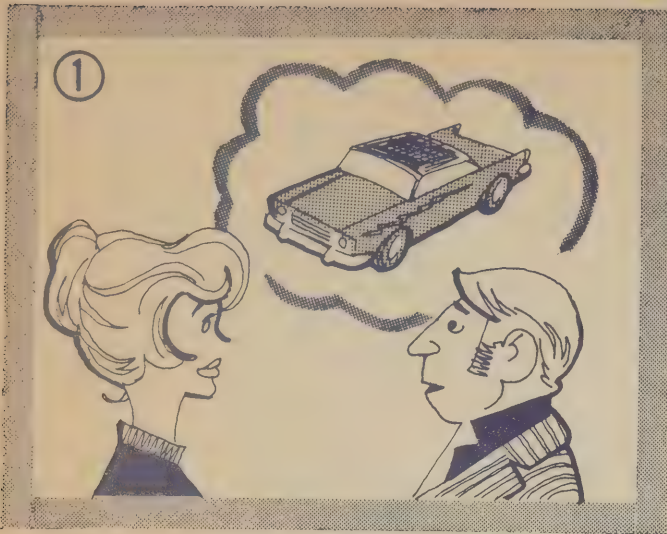
“Must” (obligation, necessity) has no past form. We use the following phrases for past necessity: (See Lesson 3)

The new employee had to apply for a S.I.N.
It was necessary (for him) to apply.

“Must not” (prohibition) has no past form. We use the following phrases for past prohibition. (See Reading, Lesson 20)

She was not allowed to go out alone in the evening.
He was not permitted to go out alone.
The sale of liquor was prohibited from 1919 to 1933.

Lesson 6



Lesson 6

He wanted to know if (whether) he should . . .

INTRODUCTION — Buying a Car

- ① **John:** I have to have a car for my new job.
- ② Do you think that I should get a new one or a used one?
- ③ **Mary:** I don't know much about cars.
- ④ I think you should speak to my brother. He was a car salesman.
- ⑤ He'll be here in a few minutes. Why don't you wait for him?

EXPLANATION

Giving advice

I think that you should get a new car, not a used one. = I think that a new car is better for you.

For the negative we often use, "I don't think . . ."
I don't think that you should get a used car.

"That" is often omitted in speech.
I don't think you should get a used car.

Polite suggestion

Why don't you wait for him?

EXERCISE — "should"

1. Bill is very tired. What should he do?
He should go home and lie down. or He should have some coffee.
2. I have a mouse in my house.
3. Alexander lives alone. He is lonely.
4. My tooth hurts.
5. Armando's grandmother is in the hospital.
6. Gino's father has a bad back. He can't carry out the garbage.
7. Henry wants to speak to Maria. She speaks only Spanish.
8. Bob is looking for a job but it's difficult to find one.

EXERCISE — "shouldn't (should not)"

1. Alice has an examination tomorrow. She is going to a movie tonight.
She shouldn't go to a movie tonight.
2. My friend is overweight. He eats ice cream every day for lunch.
3. My friend smokes two packages of cigarettes every day. He coughs a lot.
4. My friend comes to school late every day. He doesn't learn very much English.
5. When Joanna reads a lot, she gets a headache.
6. When Bill eats salami, he gets a stomach ache.
7. When Anna goes to bed late, she is very tired the next day.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “if he should”

1. “Should I buy a used car or a new one?”
John asked me if (whether) he should buy a new car or a used one.
2. “Should I take a mechanic with me?” said John.
John asked me if he should take a mechanic with him.
3. “Should I borrow money from the bank for the car?”
4. “Should I go to the Midtown car lot?”
5. “Should I get an American car or a European one?”
6. “Should I get a small car?”
7. “Should I buy a car or lease one?”

EXPLANATION — “should” vs. “have to”

Necessity

John is a travelling salesman. He **has to** buy a car. (He has no choice.)

Advisability

There are some good used cars, and they are cheaper. John **should** buy a used one. (He has a choice.)

Armando **should** visit his grandmother in the hospital.

EXERCISE — “should” vs. “have to”

John and Mary are going to get married. Which of these things do they have to do? Which things should they do?

1. They **have to** get a marriage licence.
2. They **should** tell their parents.
3. _____ be over 16 years of age.
4. _____ make arrangements for the wedding ceremony.
5. _____ love one another.

Bill wants to drive a car.

7. _____ have a driving licence.
8. _____ carry his licence when he drives.
9. _____ renew his licence every year.
10. _____ be polite to other drivers on the road.

Alice wants to visit Spain.

11. _____ learn a little Spanish.
12. _____ get a smallpox vaccination.
13. _____ have a passport.
14. _____ get a map of Spain.
15. _____ learn a little about the people of Spain.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Advice columns are very popular in Canadian and American newspapers. Below is an example of an advice column. Notice that “should” is used in asking for advice and giving it.

Dear Annie:

My fiancé is a wonderful man. He's intelligent, kind and generous. He has only one serious weakness. He drinks a great deal. He tells me that he'll give up this drinking when we're married.

Should I marry him and hope that he will change or should I wait until he has stopped drinking?

Worried.

Dear Worried:

You should be worried. If a man won't give up drinking when he's engaged, he won't give it up after the big day.

I think, too, that your fiancé should go for help — either to the local AA or his doctor.

Finish the following letter to Annie and give her reply.

Dear Annie:

I work for a very fine boss. Lately, I've seen his secretary reading his personal letters.

Should I or should I

Loyal Employee.

Dear Loyal Employee:

READING — Buying a Used Car

Here is the conversation between John and Mary's brother, Al.

John: I need a car for my job.

Al: If you don't have much money, you can get a used car — but be careful.

John: What do you mean?

Al: The salesman might tell you that the car is in good condition. Don't take his word for it.

John: How can I tell if the car is in good condition or not?

Al: Well, look at it carefully. Then test it on the road. Test it on a bad road. Also, take it on the highway so that you can test it at high speed.

John: Shouldn't someone else look at the car, besides me?

Al: Yes, a mechanic. Maybe he can even go along with you when you test drive it.

John: What kind of guarantee should I get?

Al: Try to get a guarantee that will cover you for 30 days, for 100 per cent of all parts and labour. Make sure the guarantee is in writing. And before you sign anything, make sure all the blank spaces are filled in. Get a copy of anything you sign.

John: I don't have enough cash. I'll need to buy the car on time.

Al: Borrow money from the bank so that you can pay cash. It'll be cheaper.

John: Is there anything else I should remember?

Al: Yes, before you take the car off the lot, phone an insurance company and arrange for insurance.

Lesson 7

I want to know where/what/who I should . . .
Where/What/Who should I . . . ?

EXPLANATION

John asked Mary if (whether) he should buy a used car or a new one.

“Should I buy a used car or a new one?”

John asked Mary where he should buy a car.

“Where should I buy a car?”

EXERCISE — “What/where should I . . . ?”

You are going to visit Japan. Yoko is from Japan. She can give you some advice.

1. Ask for advice about the time of year to go there.
What time of year should I go there?
2. Ask for advice about clothing.
What clothes should I take?
3. Ask for advice about airlines to take.
4. Ask for advice about hotels.
5. You don't know if you should go with a friend. Ask.
6. Ask for advice about shopping.
7. Ask for advice about places to visit.
8. Ask for advice about tipping waiters, etc.
9. Ask how much . . .



READING — Halloween

Halloween is mainly a holiday for children. They dress up in costumes. They go from door to door. Some of them shout, “Trick or treat.” Some of them shout, “Shell-out, shell-out.”

When the children come to the door, they want you to give them treats. You can give them nuts, candies or chocolates. You should wrap them in paper first.

Some children collect money for UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). It is a good idea to have some small change ready for them.

Adults also celebrate Halloween. They hold parties and dress up in costume.

Halloween has a long history. It goes back to the Romans. At this same time of year they made a big feast. They honoured the goddess of the fruit trees.

Years later, in England, people held a religious feast at this time of year. They honoured the Christian saints. This feast was called the Feast of All Saints. The word “Halloween” meant “holy evening” — the evening before the Feast of All Saints.

Today, Halloween is not a religious holiday. It is a time for fun.

A long time ago people believed that on Halloween the spirits of dead people came back to visit their homes.



Ghost

Witch

LESSON 7

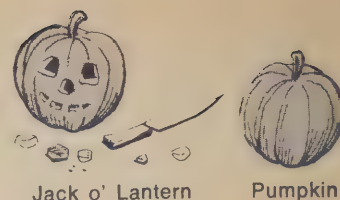
Nowadays some people dress up as ghosts. You can also see black cats and witches on broomsticks.

Many people have a pumpkin in their house at Halloween. They clean out the inside of the pumpkin. Then they cut out a face, and put a candle inside. This is called a Jack o' Lantern.

Experts tell us what we should do for a safe Halloween. This is what they say:

1. Children should wear light or bright colours so that motorists can see them on the road.
2. Children shouldn't wear masks. They should wear make-up on their faces instead of masks so that they can see the cars.
3. Sometimes a sadistic person will put razor blades into an apple and give the apple to a child. Parents should look at treats before their children eat them.
4. A small child shouldn't go out alone on Halloween. He should go out with an adult or an older child.

Happy Halloween!



VOCABULARY EXERCISE

door-to-door
wall-to-wall
heart-to-heart
bumper-to-bumper

day-to-day
station-to-station
person-to-person

Complete the following sentences. In each case use one of the above phrases.

1. The traffic was very heavy. It was _____ traffic.
2. I had a _____ talk with my boss.
3. I'm making a long-distance telephone call. The operator will dial the number and ask for the person I want. It's called a _____ call.
4. Tomorrow I'll make another long-distance call but I'll talk to anybody that answers. It's called a _____ call.
5. My brother is a _____ salesman.
6. We have _____ carpeting.

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION – “Don't you think you should . . .?”

I went into the liquor store with my friend George. He was going to have 10 people for dinner, and he was going to buy one bottle of wine. I thought that he should buy more wine, but he didn't ask me for my advice. I didn't say,

“You should buy more wine.”

I said,

“Don't you think (that) you should buy more wine?”

Why was this more polite?

LESSON 7

EXERCISE — “Don’t you think you should . . .?”

1. You are with your friend in a clothing store. He sees a jacket on sale. He is going to buy the jacket, and he hasn’t tried it on yet. What do you say to him?

Don’t you think you should try it on before you buy it?

2. Your friend is going for a very important interview early in the morning. It is 12 midnight and he has sat down to watch television. What do you say to him?
3. Your friend has a very bad memory. He has been invited to a party. Someone is giving him the address, and he is not writing it down. What do you say?
4. You are going out with your friend. It is very cold out. Your friend is not taking a coat. What do you say?
5. Your boss is leaving his transistor radio sitting on the desk for the weekend. He is not locking it up. There have been some thefts recently in your office building. What do you say?
6. Your friend has a bad ulcer. You are in the restaurant and he is about to order some very spicy food. What do you say to him?
7. Your friend never gets any exercise. He sits around the house all day. The more he sits around, the more tired he gets. What do you say to him?
8. You are in the restaurant with your friend. He is overweight and he is gaining more weight. He wants to order ice cream with chocolate syrup, nuts and whipped cream. What do you say?

Lesson 8



Lesson 8

couldn't
would you please
another vs. the other

INTRODUCTION — The Other Shoe

- ① Every night Jack heard two loud noises.
- ② The man upstairs dropped one shoe on the floor.
- ③ Then he dropped the other one.
- ④ Every night Jack fell asleep after he heard the second noise.
- ⑤ One night, as usual, Jack heard the first loud noise.
- ⑥ He waited and waited. Nothing else happened.
- ⑦ He tossed and turned. He couldn't sleep.
- ⑧ Finally, he went upstairs.
- ⑨ "Would you please drop your other shoe on the floor?" he said.

EXPLANATION

"Couldn't" has many uses. Sometimes it is the past tense of "can't".

He can't sleep now.

He couldn't sleep yesterday. = He wasn't able to sleep yesterday.

Statement: He couldn't sleep.

Questions: Couldn't he sleep?

Why couldn't he sleep?

"Would you please
drop your other
shoe?"

is a little more polite than

"Please drop
your other
shoe."

EXERCISE — "couldn't" to show no ability, no permission or no possibility

Jim had a bad day yesterday.

1. He wanted to leave work early because he had a stomach ache but the boss said "no".
He couldn't leave work early.
2. When he got home from work, he still had a stomach ache. His wife put supper on the table.
He couldn't eat it.
3. The television set was broken.
4. The telephone wasn't working.
5. He wanted to turn on the radio but his wife didn't want him to.

6. His reading glasses were broken.
7. He wanted to write a letter but his right hand was sore.
8. The man upstairs was having a party when he went to bed.
9. When he went to the bathroom in the morning, there was no toothpaste left.
10. . . . there was no shaving cream left.
11. His wife's coffee tasted like dishwater.
12. The eggs tasted like leather.

EXPLANATION — “another” vs. “the other”

“Another” has two uses.

1. One piece of paper isn't enough. Please give me another one.
(an additional one)
2. This piece of paper is dirty. Please give me another one.
(a different one)

“The other” is used when there are only two items.

I have two coats. One is blue. The other one is red.

EXERCISE — “Would you please” “another” vs. “the other”

1. You are in a hotel and you have one blanket. It's not enough and you are still cold.
What do you want them to bring you?
Another blanket.
What do you say when you call the desk?
Would you please bring me another blanket?
2. You are in a shoe store. You have picked up a shoe from the display counter. It is your size and you want to try it on.
What do you want the salesman to give you?
What do you say?
3. There are two handbags on a shelf behind the saleslady. She has shown you one handbag but you don't like it.
What do you want her to show you?
What do you say?
4. Every night the man upstairs makes two loud noises. First he drops one slipper. Then he drops the other. Tonight he has dropped one.
What are you waiting for him to drop?
What do you say?
5. Every night the man upstairs makes two loud noises. First he drops one boot. Then he drops the other. Tonight he has dropped one.
What are you waiting for him to drop?
What do you say?
6. The man upstairs plays the same record every night. He is driving you crazy.
What do you want him to do?
What do you say to him?
7. The woman next door is a soprano. Every night she sings La Paloma. She is driving you crazy.
What do you want her to do?
What do you say to her?

LESSON 8

8. Jim's neighbour has a beautiful voice. One evening she sang a song for him. He wanted to hear more.
What did he want her to do?
What did he say?
9. You are in a restaurant. You found a fly in a glass of water.
What do you want?
What do you say to the waiter?
10. You are in a restaurant. The waiter has brought you a sandwich. The sandwich is stale.
What do you want the waiter to bring you?
What do you say to the waiter?
11. You have finished your sandwich. You are still hungry and you want more of the same.
What do you say to the waiter?
12. Jim went with his daughter to buy her a coat. There were two in the store that were nice. One cost \$50. One cost much more. Jim wanted to buy her the \$50 coat.
What did his daughter want him to buy her?
What did she say?

EXPLANATION

- Request:** Would you please lend me 25 cents?
- Offer:** Would you like some coffee?
- Invitation:** Would you like to go to a movie tonight?
- Common Error:** Would you ~~like to~~^{please} lend me 25 cents?

READING — Sir Dennis Gladfoot

Sir Dennis Gladfoot is a famous mountain climber. He appeared on the O.X.E. television station last night. Sid Samuels interviewed him. Here is an excerpt from the interview.

Sid Samuels: Have you always wanted to be a mountain climber, Sir Dennis?

Sir Dennis: Oh yes. My parents wanted me to go on to university. They thought I should study something serious. But nothing could stop me.

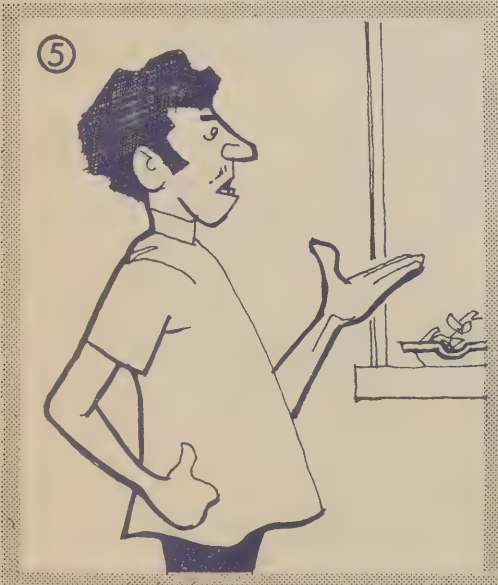
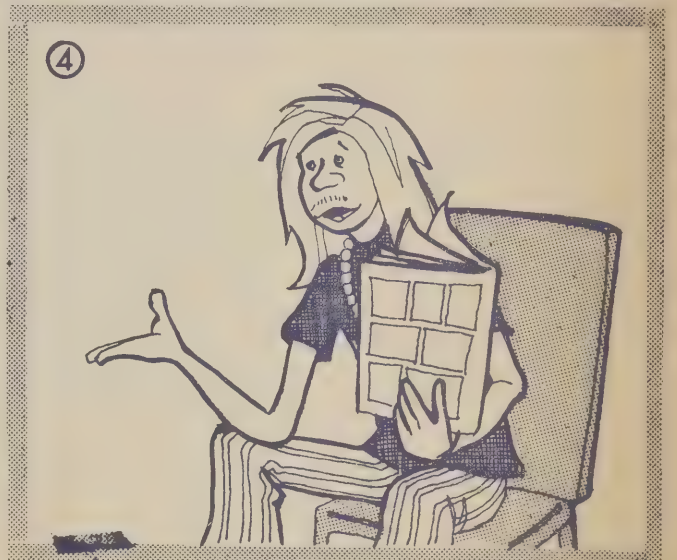
Sid Samuels: What is your favourite mountain, Sir Dennis?

Sir Dennis: Mount Everwhite. I visit it every year. I couldn't climb it the first time, but I finally made it to the top after five attempts. I was badly frostbitten. I couldn't walk for weeks afterwards, but it was worth it. I felt wonderful at the top.

Sid Samuels: Why do you climb mountains, Sir Dennis?

Sir Dennis: For the same reason that all mountain climbers climb mountains, I guess — because they're there.

Lesson 9



Lesson 9

The present perfect continuous tense

INTRODUCTION — The Haircut

- ① **Barber:** Who's next?
- ② **Teenager:** It's O.K. You can take him instead. I'm in no hurry.
- ③ **Barber:** Your turn now.
- ④ **Teenager:** Well . . . actually, I'm not waiting for a haircut.
- ⑤ **Barber:** Then why have you been sitting here for the last hour?
- ⑥ **Teenager:** I've been hiding from my father. He wants me to have my hair cut and I don't want to. This is the last place in the world he'd look for me.

EXPLANATION — The present perfect continuous tense

We sometimes use the present perfect continuous tense for an action which started in the past and has continued to the present:

The boy started hiding
at 2:00 p.m.

The boy is hiding now.
It's 3:00 p.m.



The boy **has been hiding** from his father for an hour.

Common Error: I ~~am~~ ^{have been} hiding from my father for an hour.

The phrase "for an hour" shows duration (length of time).
There are other ways to show duration:

How long has he been hiding?

Duration (Length of time)

- for an hour.
- since two o'clock.
- all morning/day/week/year.

Statements

I/You/We/They have been hiding.
He/She/It has been hiding.

I/You/We/They have not been hiding.
He/She/It has not been hiding.

The following contractions are often used in speech:

I've been hiding.
He's been hiding.
The boy's been hiding.

I haven't been hiding.
He hasn't been hiding.
The boy hasn't been hiding.

Question

Have you been hiding?

Short Answers

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

EXERCISE — Statements and Questions in the present perfect continuous tense

Turn to the Introduction pictures.

1. What's the boy in Picture ⑥ doing?
He's hiding from his father.
2. Ask "how long?"
How long has he been hiding from his father?
3. Answer the question.
He's been hiding from his father for an hour.
4. Ask "why?"
Why has the boy been hiding from his father?
5. Answer the question.
6. What's the man in Picture ② doing?
7. Ask "how long?"
8. Answer #7.
9. What's the barber doing in Picture ③ ?
10. Ask "how long?"
11. Answer #10.
12. What's the teenager's father doing?
13. Ask "how long?"
14. Answer #13.
15. Ask "why?"

EXERCISE — Review of "He asked him if/where/when he should . . ."

The customer in Picture ① is having a lot of trouble with his hair. He asked the barber for his advice.

1. "What kind of shampoo should I use?" he said.
He asked the barber what kind of shampoo he should use.
2. "Should I brush my hair or not?"
He asked the barber if he should brush his hair or not.
3. "How often should I wash my hair?" he said.
4. "Should I use a hair dryer to dry my hair?" he said.
5. "How often should I get a haircut?" he said.
6. "What should I put on my hair?" he said.

READING — Three Stories

1. A woman went into a drugstore and asked for her favourite pill. "I'm sorry," the druggist said, "I can't give you these without a prescription."
"Why not?" the woman stormed.
"Because these pills are habit-forming," the druggist answered.
"They are not," said the woman. "I know, because I've been taking them regularly for 10 years."

2. An old archbishop was worried about his health. He was worried that his legs would become paralysed.

One evening he was sitting across from a charming young woman at the dinner table. Suddenly his face turned white and he cried out: "It has happened!"

"What has happened?" said the young woman, jumping up.

"My legs are paralysed," he moaned.

"What makes you sure?" she replied.

"Well," he said, "I've been pinching my leg for the last hour and I can't feel anything."

"I beg your pardon" said the young woman, blushing. "But it's my leg you've been pinching."

* * *

3. A: How old is Jack?
B: He's 39.
A: Are you sure of that?
B: Of course, I'm sure. He's been telling everyone that for the last 10 years.

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION — The present perfect continuous tense with present result.

In the Introduction we use the present perfect continuous tense for an action which has continued to the present moment:

I've been hiding from my father. (and I'm still hiding now)

Past
Past
Present

We also use the present perfect continuous tense for an action which stopped just before now, but which has a present result or implication.

Past
Past
Present

PRESENT RESULT

My hands are dirty because I've been washing the car. (I'm not washing the car now.).

EXERCISE — The present perfect continuous tense for recent actions with present result.

1. John's hands are dirty.
He's been fixing the stove.
2. Anna has grass in her hair.
She's been lying in the grass.
3. This room smells of smoke.
4. George's hands are covered with grease.
5. Mary's hands are black.
6. My hands are covered with chalk.
7. The back of my jacket is covered with chalk.
8. Bill has mud on his boots.

LESSON 9

EXPLANATION

In the Introduction we use the present perfect continuous tense for a **continuous** (not interrupted) action:

I've been hiding from my father for an hour.

We also use the present perfect continuous tense for a **repeated** (continual) action:

The phone has been ringing off and on all day.

My father has been going to the same barber since 1965.

EXERCISE — Present perfect continuous tense

1. I'm studying French.
You've been studying it for a long time, haven't you?
2. I'm writing a book.
You've been writing it for a long time, haven't you?
3. I'm planning a big vacation.
4. I'm reading "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire."
5. I'm feeling tired.
6. I'm waiting for coffee-time.
7. I'm trying to stop smoking.
8. I'm helping my brother build a cottage.

Lesson 10

Verbs without continuous forms
The present perfect continuous tense vs. the
Present perfect tense

PART I

EXERCISE — Review of the present perfect continuous tense

Look at the Introduction pictures, page 28.

1. The man in Picture (2) is reading magazines.
I know. He's been reading them for half an hour.
2. The barber's sweeping the floor.
I know. He's been sweeping it for 15 minutes.
3. The teenager is sitting in the barbershop.
4. He's hiding from his father.
5. His father is looking for him.
6. The barber studies English at night school.
7. The barber smokes.

EXPLANATION

Certain verbs have no continuous forms.

I've **been** here for two years.

The barber has **had** a moustache for ten years.

Other examples are "know, like, believe". These are called "stative" verbs.

EXERCISE — Verbs with No Continuous Forms

1. The barber has sideburns. Ask "how long".
How long has he had sideburns?
2. When the barber started off, he worked for someone else. Now he owns the shop. Ask "how long".
3. The teenager has long hair. Ask "how long".
4. The customer in Picture (1) knows the barber very well. Ask "how long".
5. The customer believes in ghosts. Ask "how long".
6. The barber is married. Ask "how long".
7. The barber is a Canadian citizen. Ask "how long".
8. The teenager's father is bald. Ask "how long".

READING — Job Interview

- Employer: Please have a seat.
(Looking at application) Hmm. Uh-hmm.
Have you just arrived in Toronto?
- Applicant: I've been here for two months.
- Employer: Do you have Canadian experience?
- Applicant: (With confidence) No, but I had six years' experience in my own country
and I feel I can learn easily if I get a chance.

Questions that employers ask:

- Are you working now?
- How long have you been working there?
- Where did you work before that?
- How long did you work there?
- Why do you want to leave your present job?
- Do you have a driver's license?
- Can you type?
- Can you read blueprints?
- Are you familiar with automatic gear cutters?
- How much are you expecting?
- When are you available?

PART II

EXPLANATION — The present perfect continuous tense vs. the present perfect tense

When there is no marker of duration (eg. "since, for"), the present perfect shows that something is finished, for example:

I've read three books = I've finished three books.
this morning.

I've washed the dishes = I've finished washing the dishes. They are
clean now.

When there is no marker of duration (eg. "since, for"), the present perfect continuous does not show whether something is finished or not:

John: Why are your hands wet?

Mary: I've been washing the dishes.

John: Are you finished? Can we go now?

WRITTEN EXERCISE

— The present perfect continuous tense vs. the present perfect tense

Use the present perfect tense and the present perfect continuous tense in the paragraphs below. Before you do, look at the Explanation above this exercise.

- A. John is at a party now. He is having a very good time. He has been having a very good time all evening. He _____ all evening. He _____ six glasses of rye. He _____ also.
1. drink 2. drink 3. dance
- He _____ three waltzes and two polkas. He _____ continuously. He _____ three
4. dance 5. eat 6. eat
- sandwiches and one piece of cake.

- B. It is summertime, and Kevin is on his holidays. He _____ through Canada for two months.
7. travel
- He _____ four provinces and he is now in the fifth, Ontario. Kevin doesn't have much
8. visit
- money. He _____ only one souvenir. He doesn't like writing letters. He _____ only
9. buy 10. write
- one postcard, to his mother.

READING — Kevin

Our teenager, Kevin, often does things his father isn't very happy about. This summer, for example, Kevin wanted to take a trip across Canada.

"I'd like you to stay home, Kevin," his father said. "You can help your mother with the garden, maybe paint the fence. And you can do some work on your French. You should be glad that you can stay home. When I was your age, I had to work."

"As a matter of fact, Dad, I'd like to work, but there's just no work around. So I may as well see the country. Besides, I'll learn more French in Quebec than I can from a textbook."

"And where's the money for this trip going to come from?"

"I won't need much money. I'm going to hitchhike. A couple of friends of mine have been hitchhiking for a month. I got a postcard from one of them last week. He says he's been having no trouble with lifts."

"What about food and a place to sleep?"

"I've got a little money left from last summer's job. I'll get by."

"Will you write home regularly?"

"Of course, once a week."

"And eat more than chips and cokes?"

"I'll eat well, I promise. I'll even take a vitamin pill every day."

"Have you spoken to your mother about this?"

"Yes, and she says she'll let me go if you will."

"All right, then. But be careful."

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences.

1. Did Kevin want to work in the city or stay home and study French?
2. Was there plenty of work around or no work around?
3. What did he decide to do?
4. What did Kevin promise to do about letters home and eating?
5. What did Kevin's father finally agree to let Kevin do?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 2 and 3 with "because".
- b. Join answers 1 and 2 with "but" (so that 1, 2 and 3 are joined).
- c. Join answers 4 and 5.

EXPLANATION

With "since" or "for", and with certain verbs, you have a choice of tense; you can use either the present perfect continuous or the present perfect:

1. My father has been going to the same barber for twenty years.

or:

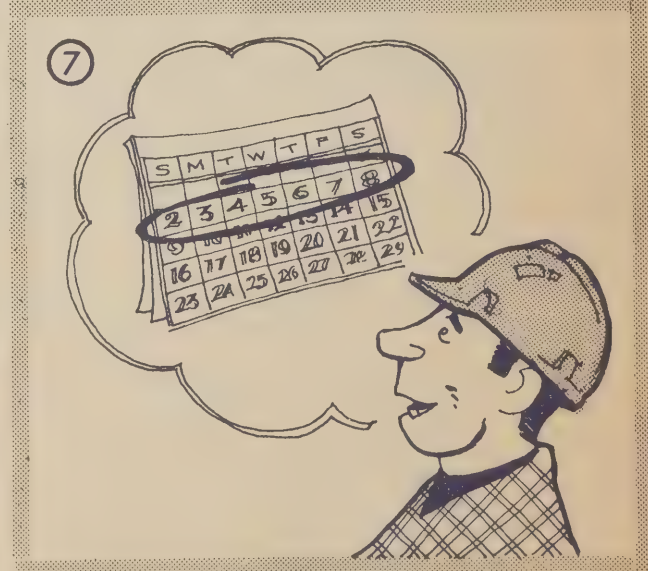
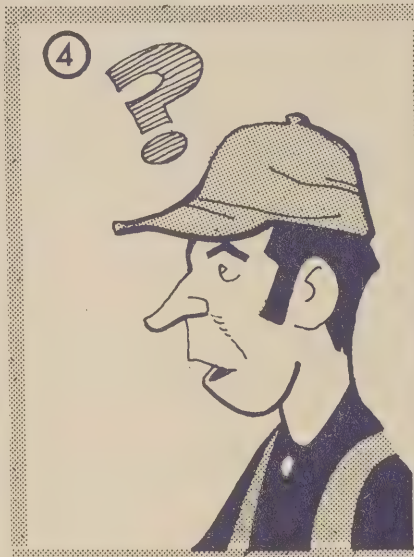
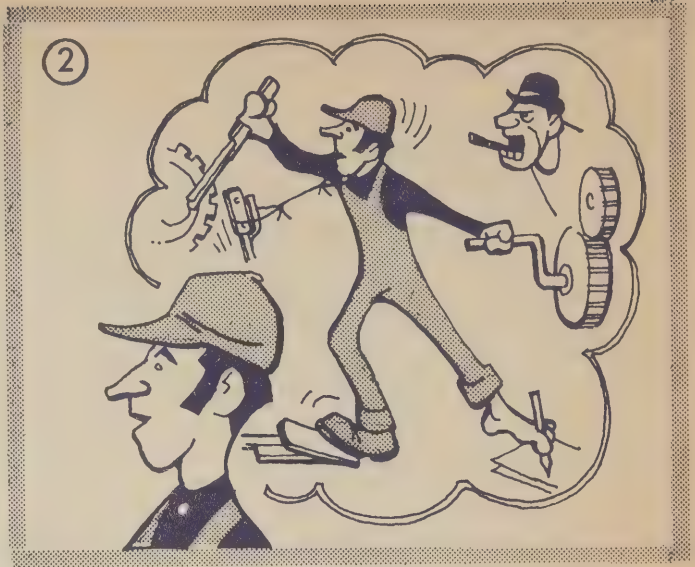
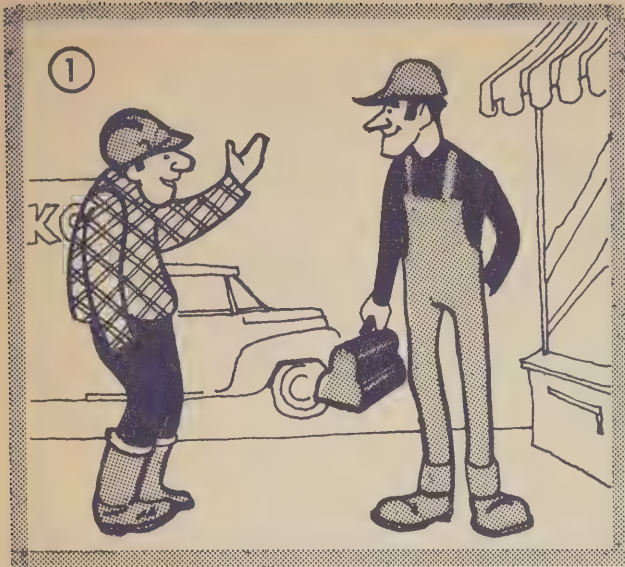
My father has gone to the same barber for twenty years.

2. I've been living here for two years.

or:

I've lived here for two years.

Lesson 11



Lesson 11

I thought . . .

In fact . . .

INTRODUCTION — “What’s New?”

- ① **Spiros:** Hi. What’s new? What have you been doing?
- ② **Arieh:** Oh, not too much. Working hard. How about you?
- ③ **Spiros:** Well, I’ve just changed my job.
- ④ **Arieh:** Oh? How come? I thought you liked it.
- ⑤ **Spiros:** I did. In fact it was a very good job, but I got tired of the night shift.
- ⑥ **Arieh:** When did you change?
- ⑦ **Spiros:** Just last week.

EXERCISE — “I thought . . .”

1. George is married.
I thought he was single.
2. Chris comes from Poland.
I thought he came from Roumania.
3. Anna lives with her sister.
4. Peter works in a paint factory.
5. Betty is going to get married in July.
6. Allan is going to buy a used car.
7. Maria is going to France by plane.
8. Walter is going to get a \$10 raise.
9. Nina is 20 years old.
10. Teresa has two children.
11. Juan wants to study languages.

EXERCISE — “in fact”

1. Roberto likes music, doesn’t he?
Yes, in fact he plays four instruments.
No, in fact he’s tone deaf.
2. Anna hates the sun, doesn’t she?
Yes, in fact she carries an umbrella when it’s too sunny.
No, in fact she goes South every winter.
3. Bill likes airplanes, doesn’t he?
Yes, in fact he wants to become a pilot.
No, in fact he’s afraid to fly.
4. George is a good swimmer, isn’t he?
5. Maria is good at languages, isn’t she?
6. Nina has children, doesn’t she?
7. Peter likes animals, doesn’t he?
8. Aldo is older than he looks, isn’t he?
9. You went to sleep very late last night, didn’t you?
10. Bob is very strong, isn’t he?

READING — Job Hunting

Even though Roberto has been looking for a job for a long time, he is not at all discouraged. He is sure that he will find one eventually.

Roberto has contacted the Canada Manpower Centre near his home and has been looking for a job on his own.

He has been watching the newspapers for job advertisements and has answered quite a few of them. He has let all his friends know that he is looking for a job. He has also gone to a few of the private employment agencies.

He wrote a letter of application* and took it to a copying service. They made 50 copies for him. He has been sending copies to companies all over the city. So far, he has sent 15 copies, and he intends to send out all the rest.

Roberto read an article in the newspaper about a school for the unemployed. The article told about some job statistics. According to those statistics, the best possible way to find a job is to walk into an office and ask for one. Roberto has been doing exactly this. He walks into an office, and if the employer has no job, Roberto asks him to suggest another company. Many employers are happy to be of help.

Roberto has divided the city into areas. He spends a full day, each day, in one area, looking for a job. He is getting to know the city well!

*See Supplementary Section, Lesson 24, for a sample application form, letter of application, résumé and letter to accompany résumé.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “even though” vs. “because”

Join each pair of sentences with either “even though” or “because”.

- Robert is not discouraged. He has been looking for work for weeks.
Robert is not discouraged even though he has been looking for work for weeks.
- He is discouraged. He has been looking for work for weeks.
He's discouraged because he has been looking for work for weeks.
- He's sure he'll find a job. There's a lot of unemployment in the city.
- He often goes into factories and offices to ask for work. They haven't advertised for workers.
- He let his friends know that he's looking for work. They might hear about an opening.
- He gets up at 7:30 every morning. He would rather sleep in.
- He's getting to know the city well. He spends a full day, every day, in one area of it.

Lesson 12

The present perfect tense vs. the simple past tense
(Review of Book I material)

PART I

EXPLANATION — The present perfect tense vs. the simple past tense

The present perfect tense is often used with the following adverbs:

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| already | — She started to work last year and she has already saved enough money for a car. |
| yet | — John has only been working for six months. He hasn't saved enough money for a car yet. |
| ever | — Have you ever bought a used car? |
| never | — I've never bought a used one. |
| just | — I've just bought a car. |

Whenever there is a past marker we use the past tense and not the present perfect tense.

Examples of Past Time Markers:

Yesterday	}	I bought a car.
Last week		
A week ago		
When I was in France		
At 2 o'clock		

Common Error: I ~~have~~ bought a car last week.

EXERCISE — Present perfect vs. simple past

Kevin is back home from his trip across the country. He has been back for a few weeks. He is speaking to a friend on the phone. Answer each question with a past time marker.

- Have you shaved off your beard yet?
Yes, I shaved it off when I got home.
- Have you been to the new discotheque yet?
Yes, I was there last night, in fact.
- Have you spoken to Peter since you got back?
- Have you gone back to school yet?
- Have you found a part-time job yet?
- Have you read the book I lent you?
- Have you written to the girl you met in Vancouver yet?
- Have you bought any new clothes yet?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Present perfect vs. simple past

Use the present perfect tense and the simple past tense in the following paragraph:

Alice is a very fast dressmaker. She already two dresses since the beginning of the week. On Monday night she _____ a mini-dress for her friend. On Tuesday night she _____ the pattern for a midi-dress. She _____ it on Thursday night. On Friday night she _____ a third dress, but she _____ it yet because she already all her thread.

1. make
2. make
3. cut out
4. finish
5. start
6. not finish
7. use up

PART II

EXPLANATION — Simple past + “for” vs. present perfect (continuous) + “for”

1972 – 74
Simon worked in Bulgaria
for two years.

1974 – 75
He worked at the Central
Hospital for one year.

1975 – Now
He has worked (He has been
working) at the General
Hospital for six months.

READING — George's Art Collection

George is a world traveller and an art collector. He has collected art and handicrafts from every corner of the world.

George was born in Greece and lived there until he was 18. Even as a student, George enjoyed travelling through the villages, picking up handicrafts that he liked and that were not too expensive.

George is now living in Canada and, of course, he is collecting Canadian art. He has been doing this ever since he arrived here in 1964.

So far he has collected the crafts of three different Canadian groups. From 1964 to 1967 he collected wood carvings from Quebec. From 1967 to 1970 he collected the crafts and paintings of different Indian nations. From 1970 on, he has been collecting Eskimo soapstone sculpture.

Whenever he can, George likes to invest in paintings by young and promising Canadian artists.

VOCABULARY — Noun-forming suffixes

1. -tion /ʃən/. Words with this suffix are stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

Verb
suggest
collect

Noun
sug^gestion
coll^lection

2. -ment /mənt/. This suffix always receives weak stress.

Verb
pay
advertise
replace

Noun
pāy^yment
adv^vertisement
replāc^cement

3. -ing. This suffix always receives weak stress.

Verb
paint
carve

Noun
pāiⁱnting
cār^rving

There are more noun-forming suffixes in English than the three reviewed above. Try to learn the noun form when you learn the verb, and vice versa.

EXERCISE

1. George has been collecting handicrafts for years and now he has a very large _____.
2. The owner of the factory didn't have a job for me. I asked him to suggest another place to look. He gave me a good _____.
3. I couldn't pay for my house all at one time. Every month I make a _____.
4. When I was a child I carved my girlfriend's name in a tree. Ten years later she went back to look at the _____.

REVIEW — The Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, and Simple Past Tenses

The present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses are used either:

A: for an action that has continued to the present
(with “for, since” or other **markers of duration**.)



CONTINUOUS — P.P.C. I’ve been hiding from my father

for an hour. Lesson 9, Part 1

REPEATED — P.P.C. My father has been going to the same barber

since 1965. L9, Part III.

WITH
STATIVE
VERBS — P.P. The barber has had a moustache

for ten years. L10, Part I

SOME VERBS — P.P.C. I’ve been living here
or
P.P. I’ve lived here

{ for one year
since last year.
all year. L10, End of Part II.

B: for an action in the past which has a **present result or implication**.

— P.P.C. I’ve been washing the car.

(My hands are dirty.)
L9, Part II.

— P.P. I’ve just bought a car.

(Come for a ride.)
L12, Part I.

Have you ever bought a used car?

(Can you advise me about it?). L12, Part II.



The simple past tense is used for an action which finished in the past:



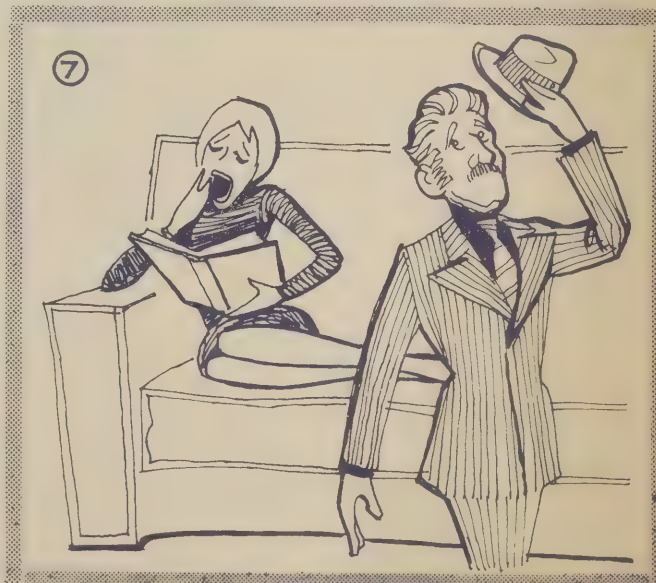
I lived there for one year.

PAST TIME MARKERS

I washed the dishes yesterday.

I bought a used car when I was in France.

Lesson 13



Lesson 13

how to/where to/whether to

INTRODUCTION – Silverfinger

- ① Mr. Silverfinger is a man of the world. He doesn't get nervous whatever the situation.
- ② He knows what to wear on any occasion.
- ③ He knows how much to tip a waiter.
- ④ He knows what to say on any social occasion.
- ⑤ He knows what wines to order.
- ⑥ He can tell you where to get a good haircut in any capital city in the world.
- ⑦ He knows whether to stay or leave.

EXPLANATION

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT	
			Question Words	Infinitive
1. He	knows		how	to dress.
2. He	can't decide		which jacket	to wear.
3. He	can tell	you	where	to get a haircut.
4. He	knows		whether	to stay or leave. to stay (or not).

“The Indecisive Man” EXERCISE – “how to/where to/whether to”

Silverfinger's cousin Leadfinger is a very indecisive man. He can never decide what to do. Last summer he had holidays.

1. “Where should I go for my holidays?” he said to himself.
He couldn't decide where to go for his holidays.
He couldn't decide whether to go south or north.
2. He finally decided to go south. “How should I travel?” he said to himself.
He couldn't decide how to travel.
He couldn't decide whether to travel by bus, train or plane.
3. “What time of year should I leave?” he said to himself.
4. “How much money should I take?” he said to himself.
5. “What kind of hotel should I go to?” he said to himself.
6. “Should I go with a friend or not?” he said to himself.
7. “Should I take my dog or not?” he said to himself.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Silverfinger's cousin Leadfinger is not a man of the world. He doesn't know what to do in any situation. He always does the wrong thing.

Copy and complete the following paragraph. Choose words from the lists below to insert in the brackets:

Leadfinger never knows what to wear. He was invited to (1) and he wore (2). He never knows how much to tip a waiter. I went to dinner with him last night in a restaurant. His meal cost (3) and he left a (4) tip. He always says the wrong thing. His girlfriend bought him a (5) and he said, "(6)". He never knows when to arrive and when to leave. He was invited to a lunch. He arrived at () and left at ().

1

a cocktail party
a pyjama party
a wedding
go sailing
a meeting

2

a tuxedo
jeans
a white dinner jacket
pyjamas
a business suit

3

\$6.00
60¢
\$1.80

4

a 10-cent tip
a 50-cent tip
a dollar tip

5

a sweater
a dog
a Jaguar

6

I don't drive.
I'm allergic to . . .
That's nice.
I . . .

Lesson 14

“get” meaning “become”

Review of separable and inseparable phrasal verbs

EXERCISE — “get” meaning “become”

1. Paulo went to bed very late last night. He isn't tired yet, **but he's getting tired.**
2. Mario eats more and more. He isn't fat yet,
3. Anna didn't eat any breakfast this morning. She isn't hungry yet,
4. Nina has not cut her hair for six months. Her hair isn't long yet,
5. George eats less and less. He isn't thin yet,
6. The man who lives upstairs from Armando has a noisy party every night. Armando isn't angry yet,

READING — Silverfinger, Part I

Mr. Silverfinger went to bed. He was very tired after a hard day's work of spying for Inter-Espion. As soon as he **put** his head **down** on the pillow, he fell asleep.

At 12 midnight, the telephone **woke up** poor Silverfinger. It was his boss from Inter-Espion. “Listen!” his boss said, “I can't **put off** this job another day. You'll have to do it tonight, right now! **Write down** these instructions in code.”

Here are the instructions that Silverfinger **took down**:

1. **Put on** your night watchman's uniform.
2. Go to the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets and **pick up** Lightfoot. You'll recognize him because he'll be **holding up** a yellow umbrella, even though it's not raining.
3. Continue driving for two blocks; make a right turn; continue for two blocks; make another right turn; stop the car, get out and walk for two blocks. You'll find an orange bicycle there, built for two. Take it, turn right and ride for two blocks more. Then stop. You'll find an old empty building there. Lightfoot will give you further instructions.
4. When you have **carried out** my instructions, don't **throw away** the piece of paper. Burn it.

“Got it?” his boss said. “Yes! Got it,” Silverfinger groaned.

EXERCISE — Separable phrasal verbs

In the Reading, Part I, above, all the separable verbs are in bold face type. Answer each question below with one of those separable verbs, changing each noun object to a pronoun.

1. Did Silverfinger put his head down on the table?
No, he **put it down** on the pillow.
2. Did the telephone put Silverfinger to sleep?
No, it **woke him up**.

3. Why did the boss want Silverfinger to do the job right away?
4. Did Silverfinger write down the instructions in English?
5. Did the boss tell Silverfinger to carry his night watchman's uniform?
6. Did the boss tell Silverfinger to telephone Lightfoot?
7. Silverfinger wrote the instructions down on a piece of paper. What did the boss tell him not to do with the piece of paper?

READING — Silverfinger, Part II

Silverfinger **ran into** his old friend, Lightfinger, downtown. They decided to have a drink together. They **looked for** the nearest bar because Silverfinger was in a hurry.

Silverfinger: How have you been?

Lightfinger: Not bad at all, and you?

Silverfinger: Pretty good. I just **got over** a bad cold.

Lightfinger: I've been lucky. No colds this winter. Just a minor gun wound.

Silverfinger: I've been looking for a good doctor. Who **looked after** you?

Lightfinger: This marvellous girl that I know. She's a doctor. I've been **going out with** her for a year and she's literally been a lifesaver. I think I'll ask her to marry me.

Silverfinger: Mmm. You're lucky. Say, have you **heard from** Smith?

Lightfinger: Yes, I saw him in the laundromat yesterday as a matter of fact. They fired him, you know. He drank a lot. They couldn't **count on** him to stay sober in a crisis.

Silverfinger: Well, how is he managing? Has he got another job?

Lightfinger: No. He's **living on** his unemployment insurance. But his girlfriend's going to get him a job in her father's bakery.

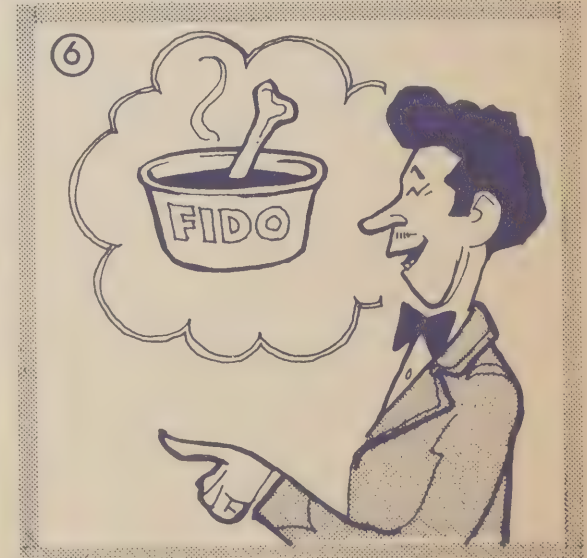
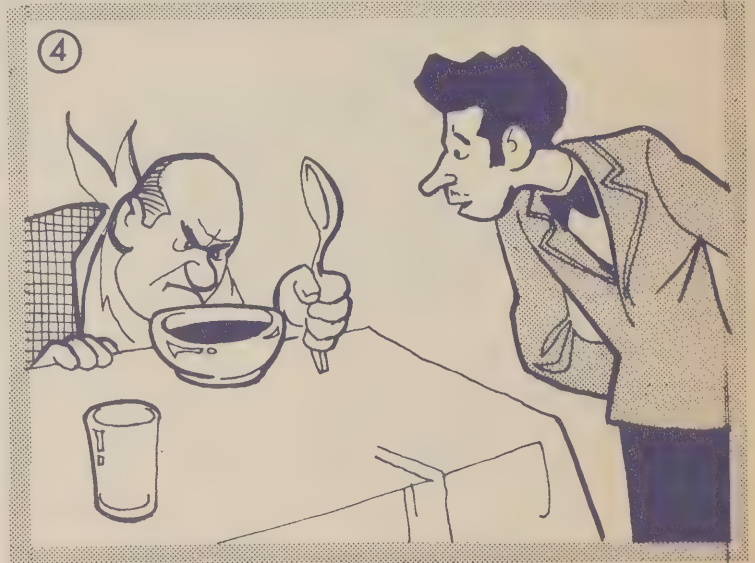
Silverfinger: No kidding! I think I'd better find myself a girlfriend in case of an emergency.

EXERCISE — Inseparable verbs

In the Reading, Part II, above, all the inseparable verbs are in bold face type. Answer each question below with one of those inseparable verbs, changing each noun object to a pronoun.

1. Did Silverfinger and Lightfinger know where the nearest bar was?
No, they looked for it.
2. What question did Silverfinger first ask about Smith?
3. Why did the boss fire Smith?
4. What has Smith been doing with his unemployment insurance?
5. Did Silverfinger arrange to meet his old friend?
6. Is Silverfinger still suffering from a bad cold?
7. Did a doctor look after Lightfinger's gun wound?
8. Did Lightfinger just meet his girlfriend recently?

Lesson 15



Lesson 15

Would you like me to . . . ?

I complained about . . .

I offered to . . .

INTRODUCTION — Soup

- ① **Waiter:** Would you like to order now, sir?
- ② **Customer:** Yes, I'd like some soup.
- ③ **Customer:** Waiter!
- ④ **Waiter:** Yes, sir.
- ⑤ **Customer:** This soup isn't good enough for a dog!
- ⑥ **Waiter:** I'm sorry, sir. Would you like me to take it back and bring you some that is?

EXPLANATION

Complaints and Offers

The customer complained about the soup:

It isn't good enough for a dog (to eat).

The waiter offered to bring some better soup:

Would you like me to bring you some soup that is (good enough for a dog to eat)?

"Would you like me to
take this back?"

is a little
more polite than

"Do you want me to
take this back?"

EXERCISE — “Would you like me to . . .?”

“What time would you like me to . . .?”

1. Anna has a baby. She wants to go shopping tomorrow evening. You are not busy tomorrow evening. Offer to babysit for her. You say:

Would you like me to babysit for you?

Ask her what time to come. You say:

What time would you like me to come?

2. Jean has an important appointment tomorrow morning. She has no alarm clock. Offer to wake her up.

Ask her what time to call her.

3. Jack is going to paint his apartment tomorrow evening. (You are going to paint your house next month.) Offer to help Jack paint.

Ask him what time to come.

4. Harry is going to buy a car tomorrow evening. He doesn't know very much about cars. Offer to go with him and help him buy a car.

Ask Harry what time to meet him.

5. Peter is coming to get you in his car. He is in a hurry. He won't have time to stop the car, get out, knock on the door and wait for you. Offer to wait outside.

Ask him what time to be outside.

6. Willy wants to rent an apartment. He doesn't know much about Canadian apartments. Tomorrow night he is going to look at an apartment. Offer to go with him.

Ask him what time to meet him.

READING — There's a Fly in My Soup

Customer: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Customer: There's a fly in my soup.

Waiter: That's all right. We won't charge you any more money for that.

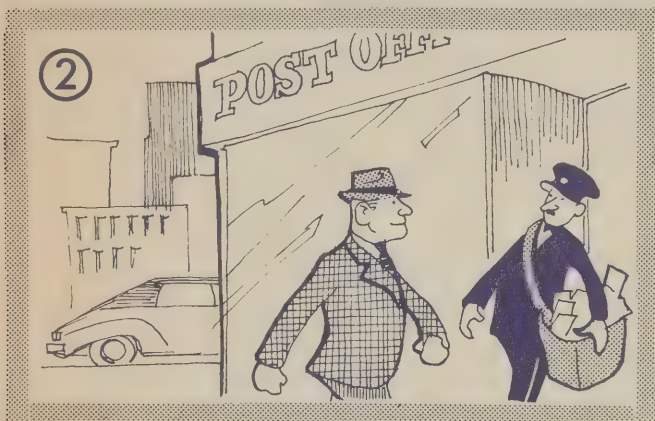
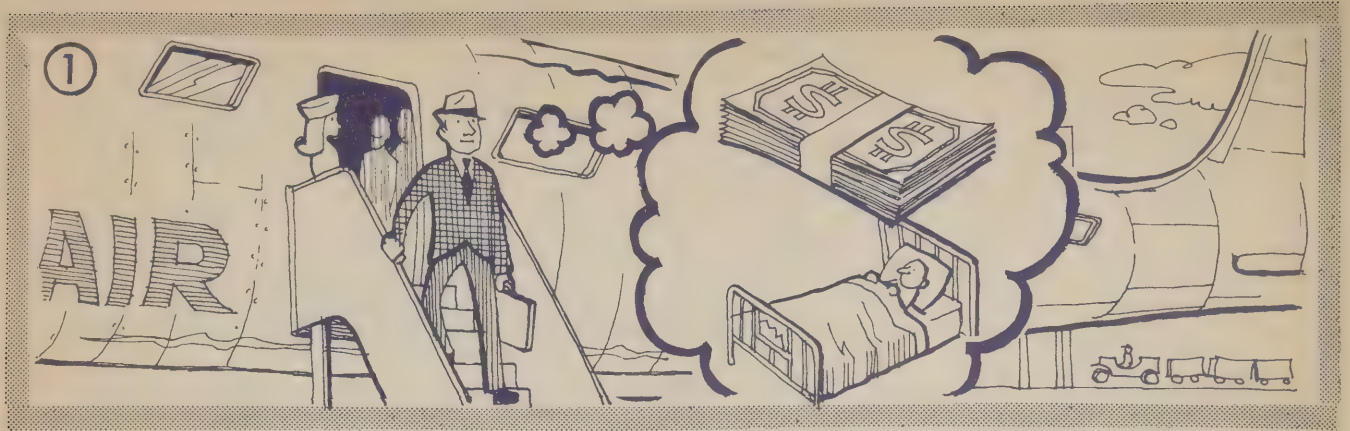
Customer: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Customer: There's a fly in my soup.

Waiter: Don't speak so loudly, sir. Everyone else will want one too.

Lesson 16



Lesson 16

Time conjunctions — when, as soon as, before, after
“Get” meaning “arrive”

INTRODUCTION — Health Insurance

- ① When John arrived in Canada he decided to get government health insurance.
- ② When he had the time he went to the post office.
- ③ “Could I please have an application form for health insurance?” he said.
- ④ “Here you are,” the clerk said.
- ⑤ When John got home, he filled out the form.
- ⑥ As soon as he finished, he mailed it.
- ⑦ It arrived in the insurance office two days later.

EXPLANATION — “when”

“When” can be a question word or a conjunction. In this sentence it is a **question word**:

When did John decide to get health insurance?

In the following sentence, “when” is a **conjunction**:

Main Clause

Time Clause

John decided to get health insurance

when he arrived in Canada.

Don't forget to include a pronoun in the time clause.

EXPLANATION — “when” and “as soon as”

“When” means “at the same time that (simultaneous with)”:

1. When John had the time, he went to the post office.
2. When I was a child, I spoke Spanish.

or it means “immediately following”:

3. When John arrived in Canada, he decided to get health insurance.
4. When I left my job, I found a better job.
5. When John got home, he filled out the application forms.

“As soon as” means “immediately following”. It emphasizes that no time was lost:

6. As soon as John filled out the forms, he mailed them to the office.

EXERCISE — Conjunctions

Answer in complete sentences.

Then reverse the clauses in each answer. (See below)

1. When did John decide to get government health insurance?
 - a. **He decided to get government health insurance when he arrived in Canada.**
 - b. **When he arrived in Canada he decided to get government health insurance.**

2. When did John go to the post office?
3. When did John fill out the application form?
4. When did John mail the application form?

EXPLANATION — “to go home” vs. “to get home”



To go home

6 p.m.
John **went** home.
(He left the post office.)



To get home

6:15 p.m.
John **got** home.
(He arrived home.)

READING — The Ontario Health Insurance Plan

It is extremely important to have Ontario Health Insurance. Application forms are available at chartered banks, hospitals and O.H.I.P. offices. If it is impossible for you to pay the premium you can get premium assistance from the government. Application forms for premium assistance are available, on request, from the Ontario Health Insurance Plan district office.

Immigrants should apply for coverage as soon as they arrive in Ontario. If a **landed immigrant** applies **within three months** of his arrival, coverage will begin on the first day of the month following the receipt of his application and payment. Let us say a landed immigrant arrives in January and immediately mails an application form and payment. Coverage will begin on the first of February.

If he doesn't apply within three months, he will have a three-month waiting period. For example, if he arrives in January and applies in May, coverage will begin on the first of August.

People with working permits and students on student visas can qualify for OHIP coverage. Like the landed immigrants, if they apply within ninety days of arrival in Ontario, there is no waiting period. But if they apply later they will have to wait for three months.

When you make your first appointment with the doctor, ask him if he belongs to OHIP. If he does, you will have nothing to pay or do. The doctor will send

his bill directly to the government and the government will pay him. He will receive 90 per cent of a minimum fee. This minimum fee is set by the Ontario Medical Association.

If the doctor does not belong to the plan, there will be a sign in his office which says so. The doctor can charge more than 90 per cent of the minimum fee if he wishes. He can even charge more than 100 per cent of the fee. OHIP will pay you (or the doctor) the 90 per cent but you will have to pay the difference. Let us say that Dr. Smith charges \$20 for an examination and OHIP pays only \$15. You will have to pay the difference of \$5 out of your own pocket. Before your first visit, ask the doctor or his nurse how much you will have to pay.

If you don't have a doctor, you can call the nearest hospital and ask for the name of a doctor in your area.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct statement:

1. Premium assistance is available to
 - a. everyone.
 - b. people under 18.
 - ☒ c. people who can't pay the premium.
2. John is a landed immigrant. He arrived on June 10 and sent in an application form and payment two days later. Coverage began
 - a. July 1.
 - b. July 12.
 - c. September 1.
3.
 - a. All doctors belong to the government plan.
 - b. Some doctors belong to the plan.
4. If your doctor belongs to the plan
 - a. you pay him a small amount.
 - b. you pay him nothing.
 - c. you pay him the minimum fee.
5. A doctor who belongs to the plan gets paid
 - a. after you send his bill to the OHIP office.
 - b. after he sends his bill to the OHIP office.
6. Doctors who don't belong to the plan
 - a. have to charge only 90 per cent of the minimum fee set by the Ontario Medical Association.
 - b. have to charge more than 90 per cent.
 - c. can charge more than 90 per cent if they wish.
7. Doctors who don't belong to the plan
 - a. will tell you their fee if you ask.
 - b. will tell you their fee even if you don't ask.
 - c. won't tell you their fee.

Lesson 17

Time conjunctions with future actions
Complex sentences with three clauses

EXPLANATION

Notice the verb form that is used in the time clause:

Main Clause
He's going to look for a job

Time Clause
as soon as he **knows** some English.
when he **knows** some English.
after he **knows** some English.

Common Error: He's going to look for a job when he ~~will know~~ some English.

EXERCISE — “after” with future actions

Joe is going on a holiday. He has a lot of things to do and he has made out a schedule. Here are all the things he is going to do today, in the order that he is going to do them:

- make a hotel reservation
- phone the airlines and make a plane reservation.
- pick up his airplane tickets.
- buy a new suitcase.
- pick up his clothes at the cleaners.
- buy toothpaste, soap and shaving lotion.
- pack his suitcase.
- call his brother.
- call a taxi.

1. Joe's wife said: “The airlines are very busy.”
Joe said: “**I'm going to make a plane reservation after I make a hotel reservation.**”
2. Joe's wife said: “Your old suitcase is no good.”
Joe said: “**I'm going to buy a new suitcase after I pick up my airplane tickets.**”
3. Joe's wife said: “Your clothes are still at the cleaners.”
4. She said: “You'll need toothpaste, soap and shaving lotion.”
5. She said: “Don't pack your suitcase too soon; your clothes will get creased.”
6. She said: “Your brother wants to say goodbye to you.”
7. She said: “The taxi company is very busy.”

EXERCISE — “as soon as” with promises

1. Your wife says: “Please mail the health insurance form.” You are going to get dressed soon.
Make her a promise.
I'll mail the health insurance forms as soon as I get dressed.
2. You are going on a trip. Your friend says: “Please send me a postcard.” Make her a promise.
I'll send you a postcard as soon as I arrive.
3. Your girlfriend says: “Please teach me how to play tennis.” But you have no tennis racquet.
Make her a promise.

4. You are leaving your friend's house. He is worried because you are going to drive on an icy road. He wants you to telephone him when you get home. Make him a promise.
5. Your wife wants you to take out the garbage but it is raining. Make her a promise.
6. Your daughter wants to buy a new dress. She says: "Please give me some money." You are going to get paid soon. Make her a promise.
7. Your friend says: "Please write down your address." But you can't find your glasses. Make him a promise.

READING — Some Health Services in Ontario

A. HOSPITALS

1. Emergency Departments

Most hospitals have an emergency department where you can go in case of sudden illness or injury. If you need longer treatment, the hospital admits you.

2. Admission into the Hospital.

Except in case of emergency the hospital admits you only under doctor's orders. In most areas there is a shortage of hospital space and you often have to wait for admittance.

3. Costs

OHIP covers the cost of hospital care.

4. Out-patient Departments

Many hospitals have an out-patient department. This has a number of clinics such as the eye clinic, the ear, nose and throat clinic, and the cardiac clinic. If you don't have a doctor of your own, call the out-patient department of a hospital near your home for an appointment.

B. CLINICS

Many hospitals and social service agencies operate clinics. The clinic fee is small. When necessary the services are free of charge. For information call the Municipal Department of Public Health in your area.

1. Pre-Natal Clinics

Here women receive pre-natal and post-natal advice and care.

2. Diagnostic Clinics

Some clinics diagnose diseases such as tuberculosis and diabetes. If you have the disease, they send you somewhere else for treatment, to your doctor for example.

C. HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Some towns and cities have health centres which give free advice for children. They also give free inoculations and vaccinations to children and adults.

Some school boards have clinics in the schools where doctors and dentists examine the children periodically. They tell the parents when treatment is necessary.

For treatment you must go to your own physician, dentist or a hospital. In many schools there is a school nurse.

For information about health services for children call your doctor, the nearest hospital or the Municipal Office. (Ask for the Municipal Health Officer).

D. PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Public health nurses visit the home and make arrangements for nursing care. They also give pre-natal and post-natal advice. If you need the services of a public health nurse, call the Municipal Department of Public Health in your area. If you are leaving the hospital and need further care, speak to the Head Nurse.

E. DENTISTS

There is **no** government dental plan. You have to pay your dentist directly.

University faculties of dentistry have clinics which charge low fees. However, these clinics can only take a very small number of patients.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct statements:

1. The hospital admits you
 - ☒ (a) in an emergency.
 - ☐ (b) under doctor's orders.
2. In most hospitals there are
 - a. too many beds.
 - ☒ (b) not enough beds.
3. You don't have to pay for hospital care
 - a. if you are a Canadian citizen.
 - b. if you have Ontario Hospital Insurance.
 - c. if you are a Canadian citizen with Ontario Hospital Insurance.
4. Hospitals give health care to people
 - a. in hospital beds.
 - b. from outside the hospital.
5. A hospital clinic
 - a. charges everybody the same fee.
 - b. is free of charge if the patient can't pay.
6. There are special clinics for
 - a. women having babies.
 - b. people who think they have a disease.
 - c. children.
 - d. immigrants.
7. A diagnostic clinic
 - a. treats you.
 - b. tells you if you have a disease.
 - c. sends you somewhere else for treatment.
8. Children
 - a. get treatment from the school doctor.
 - b. don't get treatment from the school doctor.
9. The Public Health Nurse
 - a. stays only in the hospital.
 - b. comes to your house.

EXPLANATION

"If" can be a conjunction. It joins two clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2
If you have the disease		the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

"And" is a conjunction. It sometimes joins two clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2
Some clinics are diagnostic only	and	the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

Two conjunctions join three clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2		Clause 3
Some clinics are diagnostic only		and if you have the disease		the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

EXERCISE — Three-clause sentences

Join each group of three sentences. Omit the words in brackets.

- Some clinics are diagnostic only.
 (Sometimes) you have the disease.
 (Then) they send you somewhere else for treatment.

Sentence 1
 Sentence 2
 Sentence 3

Some clinics are diagnostic only and if you have the disease they send you somewhere else for treatment.

- I usually go to bed at 11 p.m.
 (Sometimes) the late movie is good.
 (Then) I stay up much later.

I usually go to bed at 11 p.m. but if the late movie is good I stay up much later.

- The clinic fee is small.
 (Sometimes) the patient can't pay.
 (Then) the services are free of charge.
- The emergency department treats sudden illnesses and injuries.
 (Sometimes) you need longer treatment.
 (Then) the hospital admits you.
- I have a very good English grammar at home.
 (Maybe) you can use it.
 (Then) I can lend it to you for a few weeks.

6. Bob goes right into stores to ask for work.
 (Often) there is no job available.
 (Then) he asks the owner to suggest another place.

Supplementary Section

“What’s Wrong?” EXERCISE – “when” vs. “as soon as”

Which sentences are incorrect? Make corrections.

1. As soon as I met my husband he was young, strong and handsome.
2. As soon as I came to Canada I found a job.
3. As soon as I came to Canada I didn’t know any English.
4. As soon as the lion saw me he ran.
5. When the lion saw me he ran.
6. After the lion saw me he ran.
7. After I finished work I went to a movie.

WRITTEN EXERCISE – Conjunctions

Join each group of sentences to make one sentence. Choose from the following conjunctions:

and
but

when
as soon as

before
after

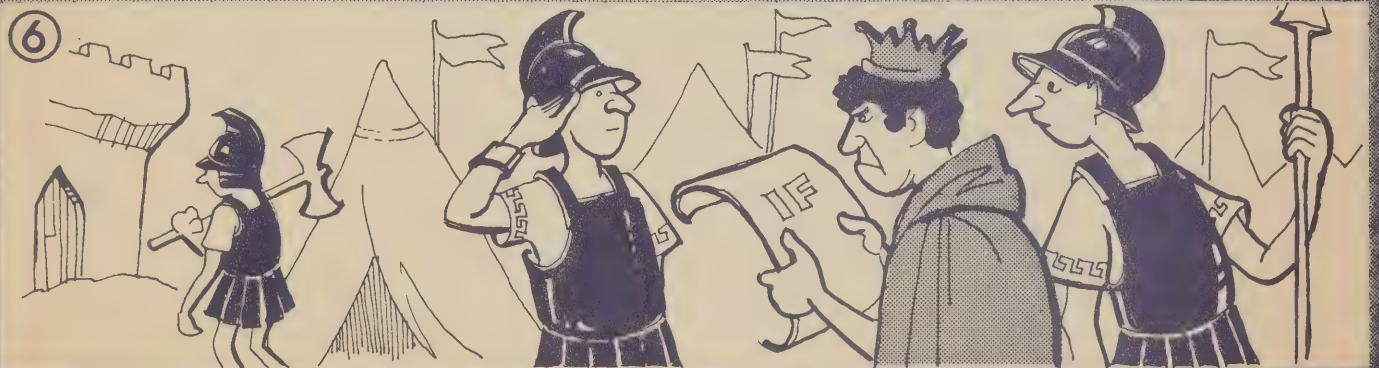
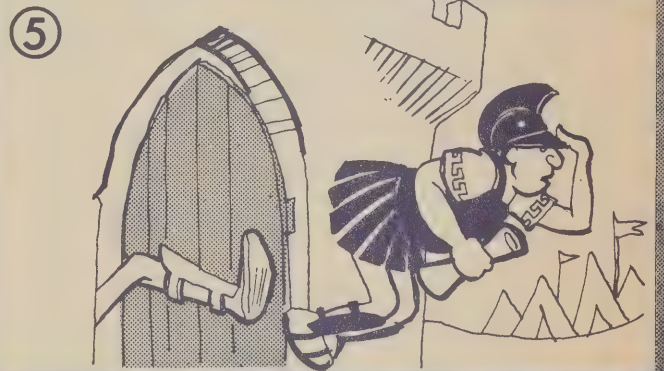
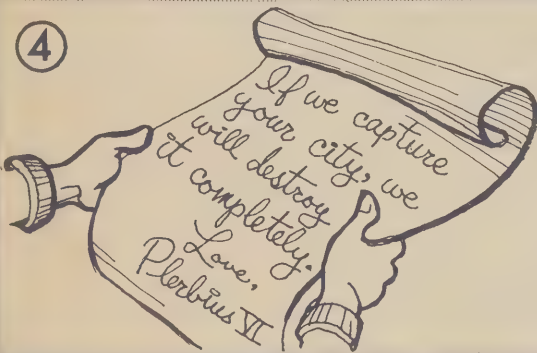
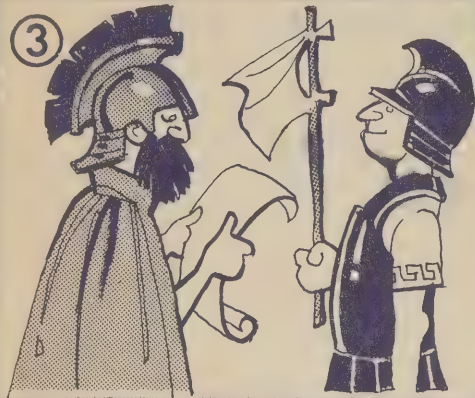
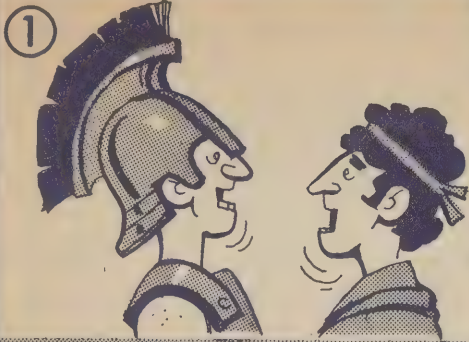
Example:

1. I was very tired.
 I got home.
 I began to study.

**I was very tired but { when I got home I began to study
 as soon as I got home I began to study.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>2. I went home.
 I found John’s telephone number.
 I called him.</p> <p>3. I went to school.
 I got there.
 I couldn’t find the teacher or the students.</p> <p>4. I got on the streetcar.
 I went to pay the conductor.
 I found that I had no money.</p> <p>5. There was a knock at the door.
 I opened the door.
 The person ran away.</p> | <p>6. I met Bill in the train.
 I got off in Paris.
 He gave me his address.</p> <p>7. I didn’t like Paris at first.
 The weather got better.
 I was much happier.</p> <p>8. We ate a large dinner.
 We washed the dishes.
 We watched T.V.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Lesson 18



Lesson 18

Conditional “if” “if” vs. “when”

INTRODUCTION – The Spartans

- ① The Spartans didn't have to speak much. They were able to say a lot in a few words.
- ② Once they were attacked by enemy soldiers.
- ③ The enemies sent a note to the Spartan king.
- ④ The note said: “If we capture your city, we will destroy it completely.”
- ⑤ The king sent back a note with one word on it.
- ⑥ That word was “if”.

EXPLANATION

The following sentences show possibility:

Perhaps } we will capture your city.
Maybe }
If we capture it, we will destroy it completely.

The following sentences show certainty:

We are **certain** we will capture your city.
When we capture it, we will destroy it completely.

Common Error: If we ~~will~~ capture your city, we will destroy it.

EXERCISE – “if”

George is a worrier. He worries about everything. He always expects the worst to happen. He is going to France by plane.

Fortunately George is travelling with Henry. Henry never worries, and he has an answer for all of George's worries.

1. George is worried he will miss the plane. He says:
What will I do if I miss my plane? (What if I miss the plane?)
Henry says:
Don't worry. If you miss your plane, you can get another one in an hour.
2. George has heard that sometimes a plane has mechanical problems. He says:
What will I do if the plane has mechanical problems?
Henry says:
Don't worry. If the plane has mechanical problems the pilot will make a crash landing.
3. George has heard about pickpockets who steal money from tourists. What does George say?
What does Henry say?
4. George is afraid someone will steal his return ticket. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
5. George is worried he won't find a hotel. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
6. George is worried the restaurants will be expensive. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
7. George is worried the weather won't be good. What does he say?
What does Henry say?

EXERCISE — “if” vs. “when”

Use “if” or “when”:

1. You are going to Spain. Your friend has a sister in Spain. You will call her.
I'll call his sister when I go to Spain.
2. You are going to Europe and possibly to Spain. In that case you will call your friend's sister.
I'll call his sister if I go to Spain.
3. Your friend is arriving from Vancouver. You'll be at the train station to meet him.
4. It is possible that the boss will offer you a promotion. In that case you'll take the job.
5. Rents are going up. Perhaps your landlord will raise the rents. In that case you will look for another room.
6. You are having a surprise birthday party for your friend. He will open the door. At that moment all the guests will sing Happy Birthday.
7. You are going to get paid on Friday. Then you'll pay back the \$10 you owe Bill.
8. Perhaps you will find a better job. In that case you'll leave the job that you have now.
9. You are expecting a package from a friend. You will write him to tell him that you have received it.

READING — The Man Who Took Everybody's Advice

John Hokum opened a fish store and ordered a new sign. It read: FRESH FISH FOR SALE HERE. He was very proud of it because it was well painted.

“What did you put the word ‘fresh’ in for?” said his first customer. “If they aren’t fresh you won’t sell them, will you?”

So he painted out the word, leaving just FISH FOR SALE HERE.

“Why do you say ‘here’?” asked his second customer. “You’re not selling them anywhere else, are you?”

So he rubbed out the word ‘here’.

“Why do bother with ‘for sale’?” asked the next customer. “Everybody knows you want to sell the fish.”

So he rubbed out everything except the word FISH, and said: “Well, nobody can find fault with that sign now.”

A moment later another customer came in.

“I don’t see any reason for having that sign FISH up there”, said he, “when you can smell them a block away.”

That’s how John Hokum failed in business.

KEEP SMILING

A man was walking in the rain.
He was walking very slowly.
His friend met him and said,
"Why are you walking so slowly?
It's raining!"

The man replied, "And if I walk
faster, will it stop raining?"

Supplementary Section

REVIEW

Two conjunctions join three clauses.

Clause 1

We will visit you on
Sunday

We want to have a
picnic Sunday

Clause 2

and if the weather is good

but if it rains

Clause 3

we will all go for a drive.

we will have lunch indoors.

EXERCISE — Three-clause sentences with future actions

Join each group of three sentences. Omit the words in brackets.

1. We will visit you on Sunday.
(Maybe) the weather will be good.
(Then) we will all go for a drive.
We will visit you on Sunday and if the weather is good we will all go for a drive.
2. We want to have a picnic Sunday.
(Maybe) it will rain.
(Then) we will have lunch indoors.
We want to have a picnic Sunday but if it rains we will have lunch indoors.
3. We will attack your city.
(Maybe) we will capture it.
(Then) we will destroy it completely.
4. I have a very good English grammar at home.
(Maybe) you will find it useful.
(Then) I'll lend it to you for a few weeks.
5. He's thinking of moving to Vancouver.
(Maybe) he will find a good job.
(Then) he'll stay here.
6. He wants to buy a new car.
(Maybe) it will be too expensive.
(Then) he'll buy a used one.

Lesson 19

be able to

EXPLANATION

Sometimes “can” and “will be able to” are interchangeable for future actions:

King: Can you take this message now?

Messenger: No, but I'll be able to take it tomorrow.
or — No, but I can take it tomorrow.

In some cases, we use only “will be able to”:

My baby is two months old now. When he is six months old he'll be able to sit up.

EXERCISE — “will be able to”

1. The enemy king's advisor knew it was a long way for the messenger to run to the Spartan camp. He said to the king:
I don't think he will be able to run all the way.
2. The advisor knew that the back road was very hard to find. What did he say to the king?
3. The advisor knew there were no lights in the Spartan camp and it was hard to see at night. What did he say to the king?
4. The advisor knew the back wall was very high. What did he say to the king?
5. The advisor knew the Spartan king didn't like to receive messages. What did he say to the king?
6. The advisor knew the king didn't like to answer messages. What did he say to the king?

READING — Vito

Vito is a 30 year old bachelor. He lives with his family in a small town on the south-east coast of Italy, where the weather is always sunny and warm. He can go out without an overcoat all year round and he can pick ripe oranges and green vegetables in his garden in December.

Vito works for his uncles. He doesn't work hard and has lots of free time. Every day at one o'clock his mother has a big meal waiting for him. After dinner he sleeps for two hours and in the evening he meets his friends in the piazza. They stay out late and often eat out — perhaps a pizza or some fresh fish. It doesn't matter if Vito is late for work the next morning.

Vito likes to swim and if he can he goes to the sea every day from April to October. He also likes to fish and scuba dive.

Yesterday he called his friend Pino. “I'm thinking of emigrating to Canada”, Vito said. “You'll have to give up a lot if you go to

Canada”, Pino said. “You won’t be able to sleep in the afternoon, and you’ll have to work all day long. I know from experience — I’ve been there.”

**EXERCISE — “won’t be able to”
— “will have to”**

1. What else won’t Vito be able to do if he emigrates to Canada?
2. What else will he have to do if he emigrates to Canada?

Lesson 20

The passive voice with past and future actions

EXPLANATION

The following sentence is in the active voice. The **actor** (enemy soldiers) comes **before** the verb, i.e., the actor is the subject of the sentence:

Enemy soldiers attacked the Spartans.

The following sentence is in the passive voice. The **actor** comes **after** the verb. The actor is **not** the subject of the sentence:

The Spartans were attacked by enemy troops.

For the passive voice we use the verb “to be” and the past participle:

The Spartans	were	attacked	by enemy soldiers.
The messenger	was	seen	by the enemy.
Your city	will be	destroyed	by the enemy.

In some cases we use either the passive voice or the active voice, as in the sentences above. Sometimes we prefer the passive voice because we do not know who the actor is, or because the actor is not important.

Last night the city **was attacked**.

EXERCISE — Passive voice with past actions

When the enemy king received the note, “If”, he sent back a third note with his messenger. But this time the messenger had a bad time along the way. A lot of unpleasant things happened to him.

Change each sentence from the active voice to the passive voice:

1. People saw the messenger leaving the enemy camp.
The messenger was seen leaving the enemy camp.
2. They followed him.
He was followed.
3. They stopped him.
4. They forced him to give them the note.
5. They destroyed the note.
6. They told him to go back.
7. When he refused they took him to a secret hiding-place.
8. They kept him there all night.
9. They gave him some water but no food.
10. In the morning they released him.
11. They put a mask over his eyes.
12. They took him back to the same road.
13. They left him there.

EXERCISE — Passive voice with future actions (predictions)

When all these terrible things happened to the messenger, he was not nervous at all. He knew that all these things would happen to him. Before he went to work he visited a wise old man. This old man could predict the future. He said:

1. When you go to work today somebody will see you leaving the camp.
You will be seen leaving the camp.
2. They will follow you.
You will be followed.
3. They will stop you.
4. They will force you to give them the note.
5. They will destroy the note.
6. They will tell you to go back.
7. When you refuse they will take you to a secret hiding-place.
8. They will keep you there all night.
9. They will give you some water but no food.
10. In the morning they will release you.
11. They will put a mask over your eyes.
12. They will take you back to the same road.
13. They will leave you there.

EXERCISE — “have to be able to”

After all this trouble, the messenger quit his job. He looked for another job in the newspaper advertisements.

HELP WANTED

Messenger, able to run fast, English not necessary.

When the messenger looked at the above advertisement, he said to himself:

You have to be able to run fast.

You don't have to be able to speak English.

Look at each advertisement below. What do you have to be able to do? What don't you have to be able to do?

1. Housekeeper, for Spartan palace, able to supervise kitchen staff, cooking not necessary.

2. King, for Sparta, able to make decisions quickly, able to say a lot in a few words.

3. Hairdresser, for Spartan queen, able to work quickly, haircutting not necessary.

4. Guard, for Spartan wall, able to work long hours.

5. Maid, for Spartan queen, experience not necessary.

READING — The Ontario Human Rights Code

John P. applied for a job as a mechanic but he didn't get it. He felt he was refused the job only because of his colour; he felt that the employer discriminated against him.

The next day John telephoned the Human Rights Commission of the Ontario Department of Labour to complain about this discrimination. The Human Rights Commission investigates all such complaints.

In Ontario there are laws against discrimination. These laws are part of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

This code states that an employer must not discriminate against any person because of his colour, race, creed, nationality, ancestry, place of origin, sex, marital status or age (for those between 40 and 65 years). The employer is not permitted to ask questions about any of these matters in a job interview or on an application form. After hiring, necessary inquiries in these areas for personnel records are lawful.

Housekeepers, babysitters and other domestic workers are not protected by this law. Applicants for jobs in non-profit, charitable, religious, educational or social organizations are also not protected by this law.

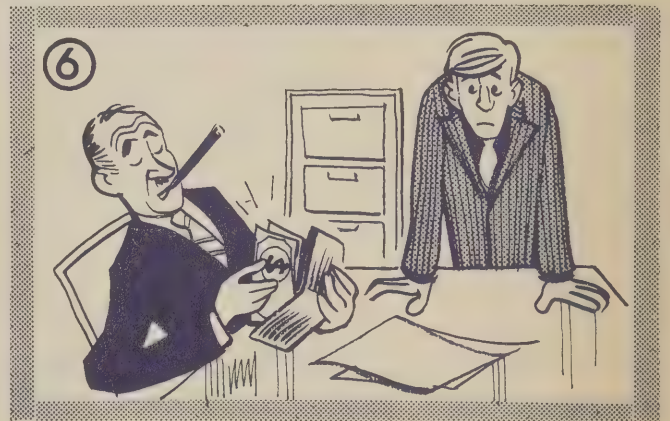
The Human Rights Code also states that a landlord cannot refuse to rent or sell a commercial unit (e.g. store, office) or self-contained living unit (e.g. apartment, house) to someone because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

EXERCISE

George had a job interview last week. The employer asked him a number of questions. Check which are lawful and which unlawful.

	Lawful	Unlawful
1. How long have you lived in Toronto?	✓	
2. Where were you born?		
3. Where were your parents born?		
4. What's your religion?		
5. Do you speak Greek (Italian) or (Spanish)? etc.		
6. What's your native language?		
7. How many years did you attend school?		
8. What was the religious affiliation of the school?		

Lesson 21



Lesson 21

Reported speech with "told"

INTRODUCTION — The Raise

- ① **Bill:** I'm going to ask my boss for a raise tomorrow.
- ② **George:** I hope you get it.
- ③ **Bill:** Thanks. Well, I have to go now.
- ④ **George:** Bye. I'll see you next week.
- ⑤ **Bill:** Can I have a raise? I'm having money problems.
- ⑥ **Boss:** No, I'm sorry but I can't give you a raise. I'll give you a loan if you want one.
- ⑦ **George:** Well, did you get a raise? What did your boss say?
- ⑧ **Bill:** He said he couldn't give me a raise but that he would give me a loan if I wanted one.

EXPLANATION — Direct vs. reported speech

Note the changes from direct to reported speech:

1. Direct: "I **can't** give **you** a raise."
2. Reported: The boss said that **he couldn't** give **me** a raise.
3. Direct: "I'll give **you** a loan if you **want** one."
4. Reported: He said that **he would** give **me** a loan if I **wanted** one.

Contracted form: He said that **he'd** give me a loan.

We often omit "that" in speech:

The boss said **he'd** give me a loan.

EXERCISE — "She told him he . . ."

Betty Smith wanted to marry Tom Lamour. A friend of hers, who had been married four times, gave her some advice. "If you want a man to marry you, flatter him — tell him how good he is."

One day Betty went out with Tom Lamour and she did what her friend told her to do.

1. They went swimming together. He swam across the lake. What did she tell him after that?
She told him he swam very well.
2. He played the piano for her. What did she tell him after that?
3. He sang 'O Sole Mio'. What did she tell him after that?
4. He cooked dinner for her. What did she tell him after that?
5. He danced with her. What did she tell him after that?
6. He spoke about politics and philosophy. What did she tell him?
7. He told a few jokes. What did she tell him?

READING — Buy Now, Pay Later

George wanted a raise so that he and his wife Mary could buy some new living-room furniture. Their old furniture was getting shabby and they wanted a new couch and some new tables.

Without the raise, they would have to wait longer for the furniture — unless they bought the furniture on credit. If they bought it on credit, they could have it immediately. They thought seriously about doing this. Then one evening, they read a newspaper article about credit buying.

The article claimed that there were about 50,000 families in Metro Toronto who were hopelessly in debt. These people would probably never be able to pay off their debts. Some were victims of easy credit, false advertising and high interest costs. For some the problem was due to illness, unemployment or their inability to manage their money. All were very worried.

"What do you think?" George said to Mary. "I feel we should wait and buy for cash."

"I agree," she said. "I don't believe in buying now and paying later if you don't really need the thing you're buying. My mother always said you could sleep more comfortably on an old bed that was paid for than on a new one that wasn't paid for."

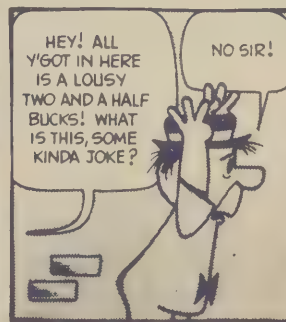
EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What did George want to buy?
2. How was he thinking of buying it?
3. What did he read one evening?
4. What did he decide not to do?
5. Did his wife agree or disagree with him?
6. Was it better to buy their furniture for cash or on credit?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 3 + 4 with "after".
- b. Join answers 2 + (3 + 4) with "but".
- c. Join answers 5 + 6 with "that".

SMIDGENS

by bob cordray

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Lesson 22

Reported speech with “said” The past perfect tense in reported speech

Common Error: He said ~~me~~ that he would give me a loan.

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported speech with “said” — Tense change from “is/are” to “was/were”

Last night Gina Lolla, a famous movie star, arrived in this city. As she got off the plane there were many reporters waiting. One of them asked her some questions. Here is part of the interview:

Reporter: Just a few more questions, Gina. What do you think of Canadian men?

Gina: Oh, Canadian men are very kind.

Reporter: — and Canadian food?

Gina: Oh, Canadian food is wonderful.

Reporter: — but I’m sure that you don’t like Canadian winters, eh Gina?

Gina: Oh, you are wrong. Canadian winters are beautiful.

1. What did Gina say about Canadian men?
She said (that) they were very kind.
2. What did she say about Canadian food?
3. What did she say about Canadian winters?

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported speech with “said” — Tense changes from the present to the simple past

This is an interview with a 99-year-old man who is still full of life and energy. He has most of his own teeth and he still works a full day at the family clothing store.

Interviewer: How many hours a day do you usually work?

Mr. Roberts: I work eight hours a day, sometimes nine.

Interviewer: Is it true that you walk to work?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, I walk two miles to work every day.

Interviewer: — and two miles back home again?

Mr. Roberts: No, my son usually drives me home.

Interviewer: And what keeps you so healthy at 99?

Mr. Roberts: — a shot of whisky every day before dinner.

1. What did Mr. Roberts say about working?
2. What did he say about walking to work?
3. What did he say about going home?
4. What did he say kept him so healthy at 99?

EXPLANATION — The past perfect tense in reported speech

1. **Direct speech:** "I **have asked** the boss for a raise"
2. **Reported speech:** Bill said he **had asked** the boss for a raise.
3. **Direct speech:** "I **asked** the boss for a raise."
4. **Reported speech:** Bill said he **had asked** the boss for a raise.
- Contracted form:** Bill said he'd **asked** the boss for a raise.

EXERCISE — The past perfect tense in reported speech

Here are some more things that Gina said about Canada:

1. "I have eaten in many good restaurants." What did Gina say?
She said that she had eaten in many good restaurants.
2. "I ate Spanish food yesterday." What did Gina say?
She said that she had eaten Spanish food the day before.
3. "I ate Greek food a few days ago." What did Gina say?
4. "I have enjoyed Canada very much." What did Gina say?
5. "I have been to many interesting places."
6. "I have seen some very good movies."
7. "I was invited to some great parties."
8. "I have met some very interesting people."
9. "I met one special person last night."

READING — As Immigrants See Us

The Toronto Star asked immigrants what they thought of Canada. Here are some of their questions and some typical replies:

What brought you to Canada?

I felt that my children could get a better education here. I also felt that I would be able to get a better job.

What was your most difficult adjustment?

I couldn't speak English when I came. That was my biggest problem.

How would you describe the Canadian way of life and how does it compare with others?

My wife complains that the people are colder here. Back home, neighbours are almost part of the family.

I find that the tempo of business is faster here. Also, there is a lot less red tape here.

Is there a difference in the way Canadians spend their leisure time?

Yes, Canadians seem to do things alone or in couples. Back home, everything is family. There are no babysitters. People visit one another as a family for singing, dancing, card-playing, or just conversation.

What do you find most appealing and least appealing about Canadians?

I like their frankness. If they have trouble with their children, they tell you. If they do a bad job of something, they say so. They aren't ashamed to talk about their problems.

I think Canadians expect too much. Everyone expects to have a car, a TV, a cottage. Back home, my grandmother often had to wear an overcoat in the kitchen.

How do you feel about charge accounts and credit buying?

I don't believe in it. I think that credit cards tempt people to buy more than they can afford.

Do you plan to stay?

Yes, I have no reason to return. I've brought over all my family. My life is here now.

Where do you take visitors from your homeland?

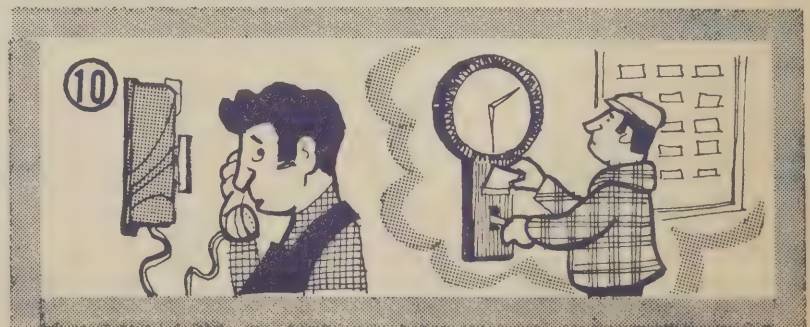
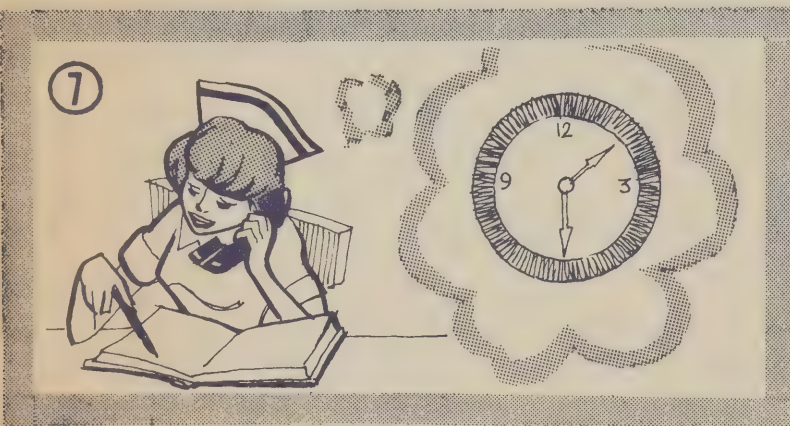
I had visitors recently and I took them up north to Algonquin Park. They loved it — the grandeur, the silence, the freshness.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of reported speech

Answer in complete sentences. Note that "couldn't" does not always change in reported speech.

1. Who expressed his feelings about Canada in this interview?
2. What did he say had been his biggest problem? (Begin: He said his biggest problem had been that he . . .)
3. What did he find about the tempo of business here? (Begin: He found that the tempo . . .)
4. When he was asked about leisure time, what did he say that Canadians seem to do? (Begin: When . . .)
5. Did he say that it was the same back home or not?
6. When he was asked about Canadians, what did he say he liked? (Begin: When . . .)
7. What did he not like about Canadians? (Begin: He thought that . . .)
8. Did he say that he believed in credit buying?
9. What did he think about credit cards? (Begin: He thought that credit cards . . .)
10. Where did he say that he had taken his visitors recently?
11. Had they enjoyed it or not?

Lesson 23



Lesson 23

Requests with "Could you . . .?" Softened negative replies

INTRODUCTION — Making a Doctor's Appointment

- ① **Nurse:** Dr. Pollock's office.
- ② **Patient:** I'd like to make an appointment, please.
- ③ **Nurse:** Have you seen the doctor before?
- ④ **Patient:** No, I haven't.
- ⑤ **Nurse:** What's the trouble?
- ⑥ **Patient:** I have an earache.
- ⑦ **Nurse:** I could give you a 2:30 appointment tomorrow.
- ⑧ **Patient:** I work until 5:00. Could you give me something later?
- ⑨ **Nurse:** No, I'm afraid I couldn't, not until next week.
- ⑩ **Patient:** Well, I'd better take the 2:30 appointment then. I'll take time off.

Nurse: What's the name?

Patient: Bill Knight. K as in . . . , etc.

Nurse: Thank you. That's 2:30 tomorrow then.

Patient: Thank you.

EXPLANATION

A person who wants to be more polite or formal uses "could" instead of "can", as for example, when speaking to an employer:

Could you give me a raise?

Sometimes "could" is used because it is more tentative or conditional than "can". Compare these two sentences:

I can lend you some money.

I could lend you some money (if you want me to).

In most situations we use either "can" or "could".

Can } you give me a later appointment?
Could }

"I'd better" is often stronger than "I should". Compare the following sentences:

I'm getting a little heavy. I should lose some weight.

I have to go to a wedding next week. I have only one evening dress and it's too small. I'd better lose some weight.

DIALOGUE — Request for directions — "Could you tell me how to get to . . .?"

You are new in the city. You are walking along the street and you see a stranger. Approach him and ask him for directions.

John: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to **City Hall**?

Peter: Yes, take the Bay bus and get off at Dundas Street.

EXPLANATION — Offers and Requests

The patient is asking the nurse for a later appointment but he doesn't know if she can give him one. Maybe she can't.

Can/Could you give me a later appointment? = Is it possible for you to give me a later appointment?

You want the man upstairs to turn down the radio. You know that he can if he wants to.

Will/Would you please turn down the radio because I can't sleep?

However, you will often hear "could" or "can" used instead.

Can/Could you turn down the radio?

You are inviting your friend to a movie. The important thing is not what you want, but what he would like.

Would you like to see a movie with me tonight?

You are offering to help your friend. Again, the important thing is what he would like.

Would you like me to help you paint your house tomorrow?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of Could/Can you . . . ? Would you . . . ?

**Would you like (to) . . . ?
Would you like me to . . . ?**

Use one or more of the above phrases in each situation below:

1. You are speaking to someone on the telephone. You didn't hear him. Ask him to repeat what he said.
2. Ask him to speak louder.
3. Your friend is going to make a table. Offer to help him.
4. You are walking along the street. You want to go downtown but you don't know how. You approach a stranger. What do you say?
5. The man upstairs is dancing. You have a headache. What do you say to him?
6. You want to go swimming on the weekend. Invite your friend to come with you.
7. Ask your friend to recommend a good dentist.
8. Invite your friend to come to your house for dinner tonight.
9. You are going shopping. Perhaps your friend needs something. Offer to get something for him.
10. Ask your friend to lend you some money until next week.
11. You are speaking to someone on the telephone. You want to write down his name. Ask him to spell it.
12. Somebody is visiting you in your home. He is dropping ashes on your carpet. Ask him to use the ashtray.

READING — At the Doctor's

George rushed down to the doctor's office for his 2:30 appointment but when he arrived the waiting room was full of people. "You'll have to wait for a while," the nurse said. "The doctor was called out on an emergency." George had to wait an hour.

The doctor apologized for keeping George waiting and then asked him a few questions.

Dr. Pollock: What's the trouble?
 George: My left ear is bothering me.
 Dr. Pollock: Is the pain there all of the time or just some of the time?
 George: It's pretty steady.
 Dr. Pollock: When did it begin?
 George: About a week ago.
 Dr. Pollock: Is it sharp or dull?
 George: Dull. It's a dull ache.
 Dr. Pollock: Is there any discharge?
 George: No, no discharge.
 Dr. Pollock: Any loss of hearing?
 George: Pardon me?
 Dr. Pollock: Do you have any trouble hearing?
 George: No.
 Dr. Pollock: Has the ear been treated?
 George: No, I haven't been to anyone else.

The doctor examined George's ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Pollock: I don't see anything wrong with your ear. Have you had any trouble with your teeth?
 George: Yes, come to think of it. There's been a bit of an ache in the back.
 Dr. Pollock: It could be a wisdom tooth coming in. I think you should see your dentist.
 George: I've only been in Canada a few months so I don't have a dentist. Could you recommend one?
 Dr. Pollock: Certainly, I know a good one near your home. Here' I'll write down his name and address.
 George: Thanks.
 Dr. Pollock: And be sure to call me back if the dentist can't find anything.



Lesson 24

until
not until

EXPLANATION — “until” vs. “for”



1. Bill works until 5.
2. He works for eight hours a day.

Note: In casual speech “until” is sometimes shortened to “till”.

EXERCISE — “until” vs. “for”

Answer each question with “for” and “until”:

1. Milos went to Venice in August. He left in October. How long did he stay in Venice?
 - a. **for two months.**
 - b. **until October.**
2. He went to the museum at 6 o'clock. He came out at 8 o'clock. How long did he stay in the museum?
3. He hired a gondola at 2 o'clock. He rode along the canal and got back at 5 o'clock. How long did he ride along the canals?
4. He started studying Italian on September 3. He stopped on October 3. How long did he study Italian?
5. He went to Paris in October. He left in January. How long did he stay in Paris?
6. He went to the Latin Quarter at 1 o'clock. He walked around and went home at 6 o'clock. How long did he walk around the Latin Quarter?

EXPLANATION — “until” as a conjunction

In this sentence, “until” is a preposition:

He works until 5 o'clock.

In this sentence, “until” is a conjunction. It joins two clauses.

Main clause

Time clause

I'll work

until I am tired.

Common Error:

I'll work until

I'm going to go home when

}

am
I ~~will be~~ tired.

“The Persistent Man” EXERCISE — “Until” with future actions

Mr. Leslie wants to do business with Mr. Brown, but Mr. Brown is a very busy man. However, Mr. Leslie is a very persistent man. He comes to Mr. Brown's office every day to wait.

1. One day Mr. Brown's secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you now. He's at a meeting." Mr. Leslie said:
"That's all right. I'll wait until the meeting is over."
2. One day Mr. Brown's secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown is out." What did Mr. Leslie say?
"That's all right. I'll wait until Mr. Brown comes back."
3. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see anybody now. He's dictating a letter." What did Mr. Leslie say?
4. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He's eating his lunch." What did Mr. Leslie say?
5. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. His wife is with him in the office." What did Mr. Leslie say?
6. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He has an important visitor." What did Mr. Leslie say?
7. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He lost his glasses and he is busy looking for them." What did Mr. Leslie say?
8. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He is on the telephone." What did Mr. Leslie say?
9. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He locked the door and he lost the key." What did Mr. Leslie say?
10. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. The police are in his office investigating a crime. What did Mr. Leslie say?

EXPLANATION

Not until	=	not before
The nurse can't give Bill an appointment until next week.	=	The nurse can't give Bill an appointment before next week.

EXERCISE — not until

Read aloud and complete orally the following sentences:

1. Example: I didn't know any Spanish people until **I came to this class**. Now **I know four**.
2. Example: I didn't know any English until **I came to Canada**. Now **I know a little**.
3. I didn't like spaghetti until **Maria cooked some for me**. Now **I love it**.
4. I didn't like Chow Mein until . . . Now . . .
5. I didn't like children until . . . Now . . .
6. I didn't know good wine until . . . Now . . .
7. I didn't like dark-haired men until . . . Now . . .
8. I didn't believe in ghosts until . . . Now . . .
9. I didn't think there were any blond Italians until . . . Now . . .
10. I didn't know how cold winters could be until . . . Now . . .
11. I didn't know how clean a city could be until . . . Now . . .
12. I didn't know where City Hall was until . . . Now . . .
13. I didn't know what a hot dog was until . . . Now . . .
14. I didn't know what true happiness was until . . . Now . . .

* * *

I didn't know what true happiness
was until I got married, and then
it was too late.

READING — Applying for a Job in a Machine Shop

Applicant: I'm applying for a job as a lathe operator, but I can also operate a drill press. I can read blueprints both in the metric and inch scale.

Employer: Do you know how to weld?

Applicant: Yes.

Employer: How many types of welding can you do?

Applicant: I only have experience with acetylene torch welding.

Employer: Where did you serve your apprenticeship, and how long was it?

Applicant: Five years, in Belgrade.

Employer: Did you learn to work these machines during your apprenticeship, or after?

Applicant: During.

Employer: After your apprenticeship, how many years' work experience did you have?

Applicant: Six years.

Employer: The company you worked for — what did they produce?

Applicant: Nuts and bolts.

Employer: Well, we'll give you one month's trial, but I can't pay you the going rate until I know what you can do.

The going rate is \$4 an hour. During your month's trial we'll pay you \$2.90, that is until March 10. If at that time your work is not satisfactory, we'll have to let you go. If it is satisfactory, we'll bring you up to the full rate.

Applicant: That's fine. When would you like me to start?

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct answer:

- The applicant said he could operate
 - one machine
 - ☒ two machines
- Applicant said that he had experience with
 - one type of welding
 - two types of welding
- The applicant said that he had learnt to operate machines
 - before he finished his apprenticeship
 - when he finished his apprenticeship
- The applicant
 - got the job
 - didn't get the job
- The employer said that he would pay
 - \$2.90 an hour at the beginning
 - \$4 an hour at the beginning
- The going rate is
 - \$2.90 an hour
 - \$4 an hour
- The employer said that he couldn't pay the going rate
 - after March 10
 - until March 10
- The employer said that on March 10 he would
 - pay \$4
 - fire the worker
 - decide whether to keep the worker or fire him
- The "full rate" is
 - \$2.90 an hour
 - \$4 an hour

EXERCISE — Review of reported speech

1. What job did the applicant say he was applying for?
2. What else did he say he could operate?
3. What else did he say he could do?
4. Did he say that he had learnt to work machines during his apprenticeship or after?
5. How many years' experience did he say he had had after his apprenticeship?
6. What did the employer say he would give the applicant?
7. Did the employer say that he could pay him the going rate immediately?
8. When did he say he could pay him the going rate?
9. What did the employer say he would have to do if the employee's work was not satisfactory?

Review of Time Clauses

Notice the verb form that is used in the time clause:

Main Clause

He's going to look for a job

Time Clause

{ as soon as he **knows** some English. (L.17)
 when he **knows** some English.
 after he **knows** some English.

We will destroy your city completely

I'll work

if we **capture** it. (L.19)
 until I **am** tired. (L. 24)

Common Error:

am

I'll work until I ~~will be~~ tired.

knows

He's going to look for a job when he ~~will know~~ some English.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PLEASE PRINT
NAME AND ADDRESS

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PRINT LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

PRINT ADDRESS

POSTAL ZONE

TELEPHONE NO.

WHO SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

TELEPHONE NO.

ADDRESS

EDUCATION

GRADE COMPLETED

DATE COMPLETED

SCHOOL ATTENDED

COURSE

SPECIFY ONLY FOR HIGHEST LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

LANGUAGES

SPEAK

WRITE

HIGH SCHOOL

ENGLISH

UNIVERSITY

FRENCH

OTHERS

OTHERS

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT — BEGIN WITH LAST EMPLOYER

NAME OF FIRM

COMPLETE ADDRESS

YOUR JOB

YOUR MANAGER
OR FOREMAN

FROM TO
MTH/YR MTH/YR

REASON FOR LEAVING

I AM EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING:

☐ SALES

☐ RESTAURANT

☐ SHORTHAND (SPEED _____)

☐ CASHIER

☐ CLERICAL

☐ TYPING (SPEED _____)

☐ STOCK

☐ PACKING

☐ OTHER _____

HOBBIES

SIGN HERE

☐ YES

☐ NO

DATE

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED
BY THIS COMPANY ?

FROM
MTH YR

TO
MTH YR

APPLICANT — DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.

STARTING RATE

DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE

DEPARTMENT

NUMBER

JOB TITLE

RÉSUMÉ

John Walter Miller,
480 Baltimore Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario,
MJ2 3K3
Telephone: 767-8459

Education:

M.Sc. (Chemical Engineering), American University, Cairo, Egypt, 1965.

Professional Experience:

(a) Cairo School of Technology, Cairo, Egypt, 1966-69.

Position: Teacher of Chemistry and Mathematics.

(b) Real Chemical Corporation, Berne, Switzerland, 1969-71.

Position: Junior Engineer.

Duties: Assisting in chemical research program concerned with the testing of nylon filament yarn.

References will be forwarded upon request

KEEP SMILING

Boss: I want an explanation for your
lateness, and I want the truth.

Employee: You will have to decide which
you want. You can't have both.

LETTER TO ACCOMPANY RÉSUMÉ

480 Baltimore Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario,
MJ2 3K3
March 30, 1972

Personnel Officer,
Supreme Machinery,
65 Robert Street,
Oakville, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a résumé of my qualifications and work experience.

I would be interested in discussing possible employment with you.

If you have no openings at this time, could you keep my résumé on file and recommend some other firms to which I might apply?

Yours truly,


John Walter Miller.

LETTER OF APPLICATION

716 Dill St.,
Toronto, Ontario.
June 1, 1972.

Mr. L. Jones,
Personnel Manager,
Dominion Manufacturing Company,
3017 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I would like to apply for the position of office clerk which you advertised in the Toronto Star on May 31st.

I completed high school in Germany, and worked for a large manufacturing company in Frankfurt as an office clerk. I have certificates and references, which I have had translated into English.

Since coming to Canada I have had two jobs, first as a waiter in a restaurant and then, when my English improved, as a shipping clerk with my present company.

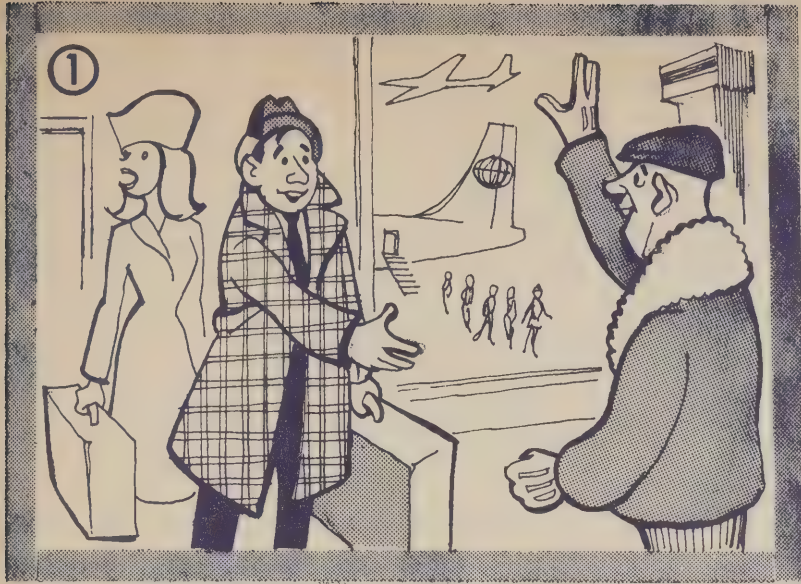
I would be glad to come for an interview at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,



Robert E. Braun.

Lesson 25



Lesson 25

Hidden questions

INTRODUCTION — At the airport

- ① John met his friend Henry at the airport.
- ② Henry: I want to cash a traveller's cheque.
- ③ Where's the bank?
- ④ John: I don't know where the bank is.
- ⑤ Let's ask that clerk. She might know.
- ⑥ Henry: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?
- ⑦ Clerk: It's downstairs, but I don't know if it's open.

EXPLANATION

In a statement, the subject usually comes before the verb:

Subject	Verb
The bank	is open.

In a direct question, the verb comes before the subject.

	Verb	Subject	
	Is	the bank	open?
Where	is	the bank?	

In a hidden question, the subject comes before the verb. Notice that sentence No. 1 has a question mark (?) but sentence No. 2 does not.

	Hidden Question		
		Subject	Verb
1. Could you tell me	where	the bank	is?
2. I don't know	where	the bank	is.

EXERCISE — Hidden questions

There has just been a bank robbery across the street. The police want to know a lot of things. Complete the following sentences:

- | | Subject | Verb |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. They want to know how many robbers | there | were. |
| 2. how old | | |
| 3. how tall | | |
| 4. what colour hair | | |
| 5. what kind of clothes | | |
| 6. exactly what time | | |
| 7. how much money | | |
| 8. which way | | |
| 9. if (whether) | | guns (or not). |
| 10. if | | a car (or not). |
| 11. if | | glasses (or not). |
| 12. if | | gloves (or not). |
| 13. if | | male or female. |
| 14. if | | fair or dark. |

EXERCISE — Review of reported speech.

One of the robbers has a girlfriend Anna. Here is what Anna says. Complete the sentences.

1. My boyfriend is a bank robber,
but he told me he was a bank manager.
2. He can't swim,
but he told me he could save my life.
3. He has no money.
4. He speaks only English.
5. He's forty-three years old,
6. He can't cook an egg,
7. He's married,
8. He has a Chevrolet,
9. He can't play a musical instrument,
10. He doesn't know how to ski,

READING — The Bank Robbery**Robbers Bring Sherlock Holmes to Life.**

Two bank robbers brought Sherlock Holmes to life yesterday.

Sherlock Holmes was a master detective, a character in British fiction. He was created by the British author, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Sherlock Holmes' residence was on Baker Street in London, England.

Yesterday, two bank robbers chose this famous street for their operation. They robbed the Baker Street branch of a well-known London bank. It is possible that they got away with more than a million dollars.

In his writing Sir Arthur mentioned a tunneling technique. This same technique was used by the bank robbers.

Walkie-Talkie

The robbers communicated with each other by walkie-talkie. One cut into the vault while

the other served as a lookout. The police are not sure whether the lookout was on one of the top floors of the building, or outside, on the roof.

The walkie-talkie conversation was picked up by a ham operator by chance. However, he couldn't tell where the bank robbers were. He alerted the police.

The police worked with radio technicians in the Post Office. They were able to narrow down the walkie-talkie signals to a 10-mile radius. However, they were not able to tell exactly where the robbers were.

At one point in the day a policeman stood in front of the bank on Baker Street, not realizing the robbers were inside.

Meanwhile, not far away, long lines of tourists were visiting Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum and the London Planetarium.

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. Who brought Sherlock Holmes to life yesterday?
2. Was Sherlock Holmes a real character or a fictional one?
3. What was his occupation?
4. Who was he created by?
5. Where was his residence?
6. What street did the bank robbers choose for their operation?
7. How did the robbers communicate with each other?
8. Who was their conversation picked up by?
9. Who was then alerted?
10. What were the police able to do?
11. During the robbery, was anyone able to tell exactly where the bank robbers were?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 2, 3 and 4.
- b. Join answers 8 and 9.
- c. Join answers 10 and 11.

Lesson 26

Hidden questions vs. direct questions The past perfect tense in hidden questions

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported questions and statements

After the boy answered these questions about the robbers, the policeman asked him some questions about himself.

1. Officer: What's your name?
Boy: My name's John Brown.
2. Officer: Where do you live, John?
Boy: At 200 College Street.
3. Officer: Do you often go to that bank?
Boy: I go every day.
4. Officer: Why?
Boy: Oh, you can never tell when you'll see a bank robbery.

What did the policeman ask? What did the boy say?

He asked the boy what his name was. The boy said his name was John Brown.

EXERCISE — Reported statements and questions

Change the direct speech in brackets into reported speech.

The tension of the robbery was too much for the bank manager. He needed a rest. When the assistant bank manager invited him to spend the weekend at his summer cottage he accepted immediately.

When he arrived at the cottage, the assistant manager's wife Shirley asked him____("Have you had a good trip?"). Then she showed him to a spacious room at the top of the house. It overlooked the ocean. She asked him____("Have you ever slept in a room overlooking the ocean before?") and he said____("I've never even stayed near the ocean."). Shirley then mentioned____("This was my late grandfather's bedroom.") and that____("He died five years ago.").

"By the way" she said, "what's the date today?"

When he told her____("It's November 30th.") she replied that____("You're a very lucky man."). She explained that____("November 30th was my late grandfather's birthday.") and that____("He always visits this room on the night of his birthday.").

READING — Opening a Bank Account

Customer: I'd like to open an account please.

Clerk: What type of account?

Customer: What types are there?

Clerk: Well, there are three types. There's a savings account, there's a chequing account, and there's a chequing-savings account.

Customer: What is the difference between these three types of accounts?

The Savings Account

Clerk: Well, the savings account pays you 9%* interest yearly. The money is added to your account twice a year.

*This may not be the current rate of interest.

LESSON 26

We calculate the interest monthly. We calculate it on your minimum balance for that month. For example, let's say that this is your passbook:

• Please have this book written up from time to time •				
DATE	PARTICULARS	WITHDRAWAL	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
Jan. 1	Dep.		10.00	10.00
Jan. 5	Wd.	5.00		5.00
Jan. 10	Dep.		10.00	15.00
Jan. 30	Dep.		10.00	25.00

Your minimum balance for January is \$5.00. We calculate the interest for January on \$5.00.

Customer: Can I write cheques on a savings account?

Clerk: No, but you can come in and take out the money whenever you like. You just fill out a withdrawal slip.

NOT FOR USE OUTSIDE THIS OFFICE		Form 21A-69	
BANK OF OPPORTUNITY			
BRANCH		DATE 19	
RECEIVED FROM		BANK OF OPPORTUNITY \$	
		DOLLARS	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	SIGNATURE		

THIS FORM MAY BE UTILIZED TO FACILITATE A TRANSFER FROM A SAVINGS ACCOUNT TO ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WITHIN THE BRANCH.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT		Form 17A-68	
BANK OF OPPORTUNITY		ACCOUNT NO.	19
		NAME	
CHEQUES AND COUPONS	CASH	X 1	
		X 2	
		X 5	
		X 10	
		X 20	
		X	
		X	
		COIN	
		CHEQUES AND COUPONS BROUGHT FORWARD	△
		RECEIVED IN CASH WHICH IS DEDUCTED FROM THIS DEPOSIT	△
SIGNATURE		DEPOSITOR'S INITIAL	TOTAL △

LESSON 26

The Chequing Account

Customer: What about the chequing account?

Clerk: Oh yes, the P.C.A., the Personal Chequing Account.

You pay for every cheque you write. We pay no interest on that account, but we send you a monthly statement. This statement tells you how many cheques you have written during the month.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

BANK OF OPPORTUNITY Main and Robert, 221 Main St. E., Sudbury, Ont. Mr. Arthur Calderone, 654 St. Clair, Sudbury, Ont.			
Account No.	Transit No.		Balance Forward
25-31672	2130	10/08/72	\$135.00
Debits	Credits	Date	Balance
10.00		23 08	125.00
25.00		27 08	100.00
20.00		31 08	80.00
10.50		01 09	69.50

Along with your monthly statement your cancelled cheques are sent to you every month. You may want to keep some of these as receipts.

CANCELLED CHEQUE

BANK OF OPPORTUNITY Main and Robert 221 Main St. E. Sudbury, Ont.	
Pay to the Order of	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 10px;">May 4/72</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">PAID</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">\$ 10 ^{xx}/₁₀₀</div>
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Ten</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 10px;">08/72</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">DOLLARS</div>
Personal Chequing Account	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">A. CALDERONE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">A. Calderone</div>
<div style="font-family: monospace; font-size: 0.8em;">⑆001120010⑆ 02724</div>	

- Customer: So I can have one account for my savings, and one account for my cheques.
- Clerk: That's right. Or else you can have a combination chequing-savings account.

The Combination Account

- Customer: What's that like?
- Clerk: Well, it pays a small interest, smaller than the savings account. We calculate the interest on your minimum six-monthly balance.
- Customer: Can I write cheques on that account?
- Clerk: Oh yes. The number of free cheques you can write depends on how much money you have in your account.
- Customer: And what if I have only \$100 in the account but I want to write more than one cheque?
- Clerk: Well, you can, but each additional cheque costs 20 cents.
- Customer: Can I take money out free of charge?
- Clerk: Yes, whenever you like, providing you use a withdrawal slip and not a cheque.
- Customer: So the question is whether to take out a combination chequing-savings account, or a savings account along with a chequing account.
- Clerk: That's right. It depends on how many cheques you write.
- Customer: Well, I write quite a few cheques, so I'll take two accounts, the savings account along with the personal chequing account.
- Clerk: Got your identification? — something with your signature on it?
- Customer: Yes. Here's my driver's licence.

* * *

Identification is important when you go into a bank to cash a cheque. The clerk usually wants to see something with your signature on it.

One immigrant did not realize this. He went into a bank to cash a cheque but he had nothing with his signature on it. The clerk was trying to help and was willing to accept a name instead of a signature.

"Don't you have anything with your name on it?" he said.

The customer looked and looked but could find nothing. Suddenly, he picked up his hat from the counter. He looked at the hatband. There were his initials B.J. inside. To his amazement the clerk agreed to accept this as enough identification.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct answer:

1. If you have a savings account,
 - a. you pay the bank interest.
 - ☒ b. the bank pays you interest.

2. The interest on a savings account is calculated
 - a. yearly.
 - b. monthly.
 - c. twice a year.
3. The interest on a savings account is calculated on
 - a. the smallest amount of money for that month.
 - b. the largest amount of money for that month.
4. On a savings account you can
 - a. write cheques.
 - b. withdraw money.
5. On a chequing account
 - a. you pay the bank interest.
 - b. the bank pays you interest.
 - c. no interest is paid.
6. On a chequing account
 - a. your cheques are free of charge.
 - b. you pay the bank for every cheque you write.
 - c. the bank pays you for every cheque you write.
 - d. the person who receives your cheque pays the bank.
7. On a combination account
 - a. the bank pays you less interest than on a savings account.
 - b. the bank pays you more interest than on a savings account.
 - c. the bank pays you no interest.
8. The interest on a combination account is calculated
 - a. yearly.
 - b. monthly.
 - c. twice a year.
9. On a combination account
 - a. you can write cheques.
 - b. you can't write cheques.

Supplementary Section

EXERCISE — Polite requests — “I wonder if you could . . . ”

After the robbers left the bank they drove out of town. They had a lot of problems along the way and they needed help, but they were very polite when they asked for help.

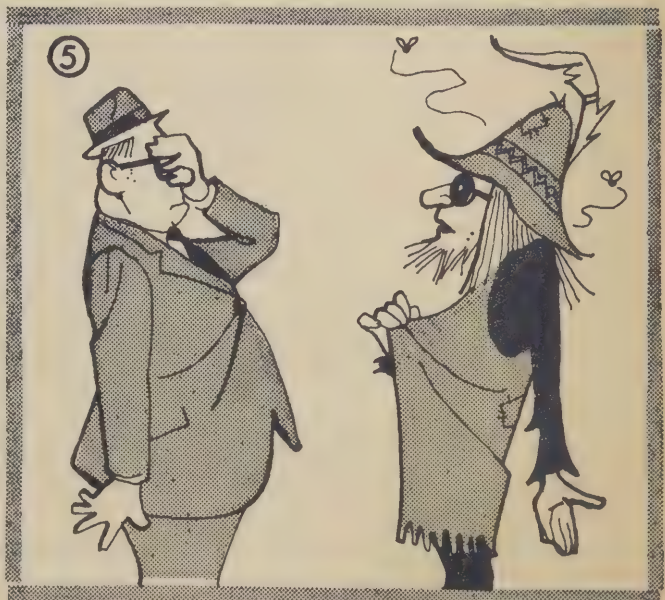
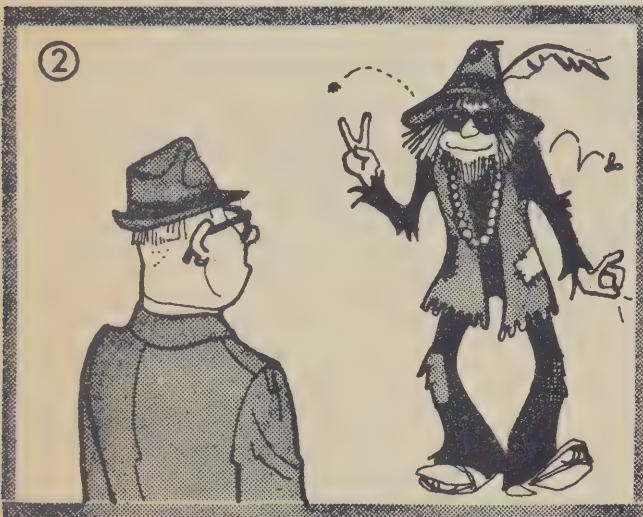
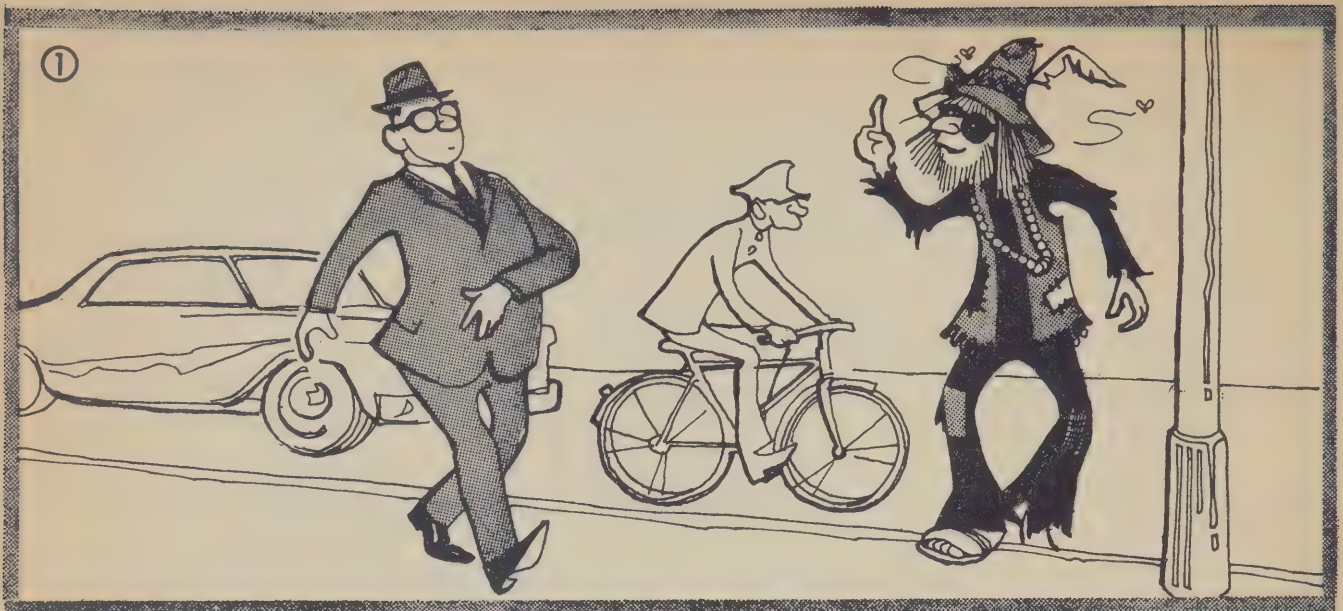
1. They wanted to get to Highway 10 but they got lost, so they stopped at a house to ask for directions. One of them said:
I wonder if you could tell me how to get to Highway 10?
2. All the money they had stolen was in their suitcase and they had lost the key. They had no money for food. One of the robbers politely asked for something to eat:
I wonder if you could . . .
3. The man said “Yes, of course,” so all the robbers came in and sat down at the table. Then one of them wanted more sugar in his tea. What did he say?

4. One of the robbers had torn his pants. What did he say?
5. The robbers wanted to get to Owen Sound but they didn't know how. What did they say?
6. The robbers were afraid to take the suitcase full of money. They wanted to leave it in the man's house until Saturday because they thought that by then the "heat would be off". What did they say?
7. It was very sunny outside but the robbers didn't have sunglasses. What did they say?
8. They wanted to borrow \$10 for gas until Saturday. What did they say?

EXERCISE — "I wonder if (whether) . . ."

1. The robbers' car was not a very good one. When the robbers ran out of the bank one of them said to himself:
I wonder if (whether) the car will start.
2. One of the robbers, Andre, is a bachelor. He is 40 years old and has never been married. His mother often wonders about him. What does she say? (use "ever")
3. One of the robbers, Spiros, is going to use the stolen money to go to New York and visit his cousin. He has arranged to meet his cousin at the airport but he hasn't seen him for 20 years. What is he thinking to himself?
4. One of the robbers, Julius, is very absent-minded. He always forgets everything. Tomorrow is his wife's birthday. What is she thinking to herself?
5. Every year Henry goes to jail for robbery. As soon as he gets out he plans another one. This year the judge gave him 10 years in jail. What is his wife thinking to herself?

Lesson 27



Lesson 27

The past continuous tense The past continuous tense vs. the simple past tense

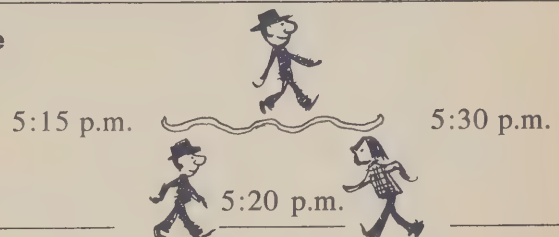
INTRODUCTION — A Cup of Coffee

- ① George was walking down Main Street when a young man came up to him.
- ② The young man was wearing old clothes and torn shoes.
- ③ “Would you please give me \$100 for a cup of coffee?” he said.
- ④ “Are you crazy?” said George. “A cup of coffee costs 25 cents.”
- ⑤ “But you don’t expect me to go into a restaurant in these clothes, do you?” the man answered.

EXPLANATION — The past continuous tense

George **was walking** down Main Street

when a young man came up to him.



EXERCISE — Past continuous + “when” vs. simple past + “when”

1. George walked down Main Street yesterday. Half an hour after he started a young man came up to him. What was George doing when the young man came up to him?

What did George do when the young man came up to him?

George stopped and talked when the young man came up to him.

George was walking down Main Street when the young man came up to him.

2. Teresa took a bath yesterday. In the middle of her bath the telephone rang. What was she doing when the telephone rang?

What did she do when the telephone rang?

3. Jack watched the hockey game last night. Fifteen minutes after the hockey game started a fire broke out in his building. What was Jack doing when the fire broke out?

What did Jack do when the fire broke out?

4. Aldo wrote a letter to his mother yesterday. Before he finished the electricity went off. What was Aldo doing when the electricity went off?

What did Aldo do when the electricity went off?

5. Henry painted his ceiling last night. A few minutes after he started someone knocked on the door. What was Henry doing when someone knocked on the door?

What did Henry do when someone knocked on the door?

6. Last weekend Richard drove to Winnipeg. In the middle of his trip his car broke down. What was Richard doing when his car broke down?

What did Richard do when his car broke down?

7. Last week André had coffee with his new secretary at work. A few minutes after he sat down with her he saw his girlfriend come into the restaurant. What was André doing when his girlfriend came into the restaurant?

What did André do when his girlfriend came into the restaurant?

8. Bill played cards at work yesterday morning. A few minutes after he started the boss came in. What was Bill doing when the boss came in?

What did Bill do yesterday morning when the boss came in?

READING — It's a Boy!

As a reader reported to Reader's Digest*:

My brother went to visit his wife and his new baby son in the hospital for the first time. On his way out the nurse gave him a booster button saying, "It's a boy!" and he proudly pinned it to his lapel. He was waiting for the elevator to take him down when an elderly woman walked by. Looking at his long hair, flowery shirt and booster button, she nodded and said: "That's a good idea. More young boys should wear those buttons."

*Reader's Digest, September 1971.

VOCABULARY — Gestures

In the above story the woman "nodded her head". Here are some other gestures:

She nodded her head	blinked
shook her head	shook her finger
shrugged her shoulders	clenched her fist
raised her eyebrow	crossed her fingers
winked	

Copy and complete, using the above phrases:

- Example: She said "yes". She **nodded her head**.
- "Don't do that," he said to the child, and he _____.
- He was angry. He _____.
- He didn't believe me and he _____.
- He said "no". He _____.
- She said, "I hope I get the job" and she _____.
- He didn't know what to say to his sister. He _____.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of tenses

Use the correct tense of each verb given in the following paragraph:

It is 11:30 p.m. now. Amanda _____ television since she came home from work. So far she
1. watch

_____ more than three programs. She _____ The Young Lawyers at 5:30. She _____ The
2. watch 3. watch 4. watch

Young Doctors when her husband came home from work. As soon as he came in she _____
5. turn off

The Young Doctors, and they _____ supper. After they finished supper she _____ The Young
6. eat 7. watch

Accountants. At 11 o'clock she _____ the news. Now it is 11:30 and she _____ the television
8. watch 9. turn off

because she is ready to go to bed.

Lesson 28

while

EXPLANATION – “during” vs. “while”

In the Reading, Lesson 24, you were introduced to the preposition “during” which means “in the time that”.

Did you learn to work these machines **during** your apprenticeship or after?

“While” has the same meaning as “during” but it is a conjunction.

Did you learn that **while** you were an apprentice?

Did you learn that **while** you were working for ABC Company?

DIALOGUE – “while” with future actions

Review of “until” with future actions

William's mother wanted William to go with her and visit some relatives. But William had a lot of things to do first.

William: But mother, I've got to **shave** before I go.

Mother: That's all right dear. I'll wait until you { finish shaving.
've shaved.

William: But mother, it takes me a long time to shave.

Mother: That's all right dear. I'll do some sewing while you } shave.
 } 're shaving.

EXERCISE – “while”

William's father is not happy at all about William's way of life. "What a life you're leading!" he said to William.

Read aloud and complete each of William's father's sentences:

1. Example: While you're walking around doing nothing **other boys are getting rich.**
2. Example: While you're sitting on the sidewalk **other boys are behind desks.**
3. While you're begging for money
4. While you're out with a different girl every day
5. While you're living in a cold miserable room
6. While you're walking around in old, shabby clothes

READING — Traffic Court

William's father is a judge in the traffic court at City Hall. William used to go to school near City Hall, and after school he often walked over to court to wait for his father. He learned a lot about traffic violations and about human nature while he waited in the courtroom.

One afternoon William saw someone he knew in court, Pierre Lemieux. Pierre drove a little sports car — often too fast. He was charged with driving 73 kilometers an hour in a 50 kilometer-an-hour zone.

A conviction meant a fine of \$34 (\$31 for speeding, \$3 for costs) and four demerit points.

The clerk read the charges.

Clerk: How do you plead?

Pierre: Not guilty.

The policeman was called to the witness stand. The clerk handed him a Bible.

LESSON 28

- Clerk: Please take the Bible in your right hand. Do you swear that the evidence you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?
- Policeman: I do. (turning to the Judge) Your Honour, on the 18th of June, at about 2 a.m., I was southbound on Yonge Street when I observed a car, licence number 444, pass a number of cars. I paced him for well over a quarter of a mile. I stopped the car and the driver identified himself as Pierre Lemieux.
- Judge (to Pierre): Do you have any questions to ask the officer?
- Pierre: No, but I'd like to say something.
- Pierre went up to the witness box and was sworn in.
- Pierre: I am sure that I wasn't driving 73 Kilometers an hour when the officer stopped me.
- Judge: What makes you so sure?
- Pierre: Well, Your Honour, you probably know that the part of Yonge Street between Davenport and Walker was in very bad shape a month ago. It was all broken up.
- Judge: Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Pierre: And driving 73 Kilometers an hour on a bad road is very hard on a car.
- Judge: So?
- Pierre: Well, you see, that's how I know I wasn't driving 73 Kilometers an hour. My car is old, you know, but I love it and I take care of it. I would never drive it so fast on such a bad road. So when the officer stopped me and offered to give me a ticket...
- Judge (laughing): Offered?
- Pierre: I told him he was mistaken. I was only driving about 55 Kilometers an hour.
- Judge: You may stand down.
- Judge (smiling): That will be a \$20 fine.

William walked out with Pierre. Pierre was rather pleased. He had saved a few dollars. But his face fell for a minute when he saw his car. There on the windshield was a \$10 ticket for parking in a No Parking zone.

"Oh, that's all right," said Pierre with a shrug, "20 and ten make 30. I'm still \$4.00 ahead."

Epilogue. Pierre went back for a visit to Paris some months later. He came back a changed man. Now he never speeds.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE — Courtroom language

Copy and complete the following sentences, with words from this list — fine, evidence, charged, judge, not guilty, stand:

1. He was _____ with speeding.
2. He pleaded _____.
3. He went up to the witness _____ after the policeman.
4. He swore on a Bible that the _____ he was about to give was the truth.
5. The _____ listened to the evidence.
6. Pierre had to pay a \$20 _____.

Lesson 29



Lesson 29

May I . . . ?

Could I . . . ?

Modals (can, could, may, would) in reported speech

Do you mind waiting while . . . ?

INTRODUCTION — At the Dance

- ① Bill went to a dance.
- ② One girl caught his eye.
- ③ “Would you like to dance?” he said.
- ④ After the dance he wanted to talk to her. “May I join you?” he asked.
- ⑤ “Could I drive you home?” he said, when the dance was over.
- ⑥ He said good night outside her apartment.
- ⑦ “I enjoyed the evening,” Bill said. “Could we have coffee together some time?”
- ⑧ “Yes. That would be nice,” said Mary. “Here’s my phone number.”

EXPLANATION

Asking for permission

Bill’s Direct Speech

Reported speech

1. Informal

“**Can** I borrow your dictionary?”

Bill asked if he **could** borrow . . .

2. More formal than “can”

“**Could** I drive you home?”

Bill asked if he **could** drive her home.

3. Formal

“**May** I join you?”

Bill asked if he **could** join her.

“Would”, like “could”, does not change in reported speech.

“**Would** you like to dance?”

Bill asked her if she **would** like to dance.

EXERCISE — “Do you mind (Would you mind) waiting . . . ?”

Review of “while”

While Bill was driving Mary home he made a lot of stops on the way.

1. He had to stop and buy a newspaper. What did he say and what did Mary say?

Bill: Do you mind waiting while I buy a newspaper?

Mary: No, not at all; go right ahead.

2. He had to stop and make a phone call. What did he say and what did Mary say?

Bill: Do you mind waiting while I make a phone call?

Mary: No, not at all; go right ahead.

3. He had to stop and buy some cigarettes. What did he say and what did Mary say?

4. He had to stop at a friend’s house and give his friend a message. What did he say and what did Mary say?

5. He had to stop at another friend's house and pick up a book.
6. He forgot to buy matches. He had to stop and get some matches.
7. It started to rain. He had to stop and borrow an umbrella.
8. He remembered he didn't have any eggs in his house for breakfast the next morning. He wanted to stop and buy some. What did he say? This time Mary didn't want him to stop. What did she say?

READING — Calling for a Date

Bill called Mary up one evening a few days later.

Mary: Hello.

Bill: Hello, could I please speak to Mary?

Mary: Speaking.

Bill: This is Bill Martin. I met you last week at the Y dance.

Mary: Oh yes Bill, how are you?

Bill: Not bad, thanks. How are you?

Mary: A bit tired. I just got in from work half an hour ago.

Bill: Do you work overtime a lot?

Mary: Not usually, but about this time of year we get pretty busy in the office.

Bill: What are you doing now?

Mary: I'm watching a movie on TV — Two Women with Sophia Loren.

Bill: Yes, I saw that a few years ago.

Mary: I missed it when it was playing here. It's a good movie but I don't care for dubbing. I prefer sub-titles.

Bill: So do I. Speaking of movies, have you seen Dr. Zhivago yet?

Mary: No, but I hear it's pretty good.

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: That would be nice.

Bill: How about Friday night?

Mary: I'm sorry, but I'm busy Friday evening. I have a meeting at work.

Bill: What evening are you free?

Mary: Thursday or Saturday.

Bill: Let's make it Thursday. I'll call for you around 7.

Here is another possible ending:

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: That would be nice.

Bill: How about Friday?

Mary: Fine.

Bill: Good, I'll call for you around 7.

Here is a third possible ending:

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: Well, to tell you the truth, I'm back with my old boyfriend and I'm not seeing anyone else.

Bill: I understand. Well, maybe we'll run into each other again some time.
'Bye for now.

EXERCISE — Review of reported speech — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What was Mary doing when Bill called her?
2. What did he ask her about Dr. Zhivago? (see . . . yet)

3. What did she say?
4. What did he ask her then?
5. Why did she say she couldn't make it Friday evening?
6. What day did they agree to go?
7. What did Bill tell Mary about picking her up?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 3 and 4 with "when".
- b. Join answers 5 and 6.

Alternative Section

EXERCISE — Asking for permission with "Could I . . . ?"

1. Ask your boss for the day off work tomorrow.
Could I have the day off tomorrow?
2. You are making a table. John has a saw. You would like to borrow it for an hour. What do you say to him?
3. You would like to borrow Anna's dictionary for a minute. Ask her.
4. Your friend has an interesting magazine that you would like to borrow. Ask him for it.
5. You are working on a job. You have a problem. You would like to speak to your boss for a few minutes. Ask him.
6. You were absent from school yesterday and would like to have a look at George's notes. Ask him.
7. You would like to leave work early on Monday. You have an appointment. Ask your boss for permission.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

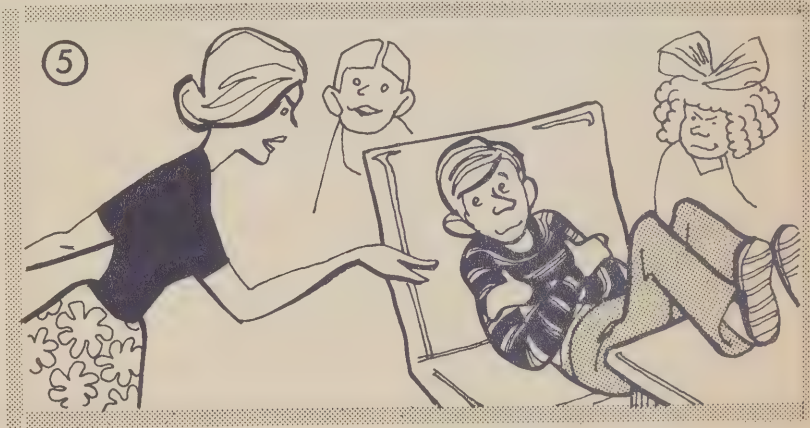
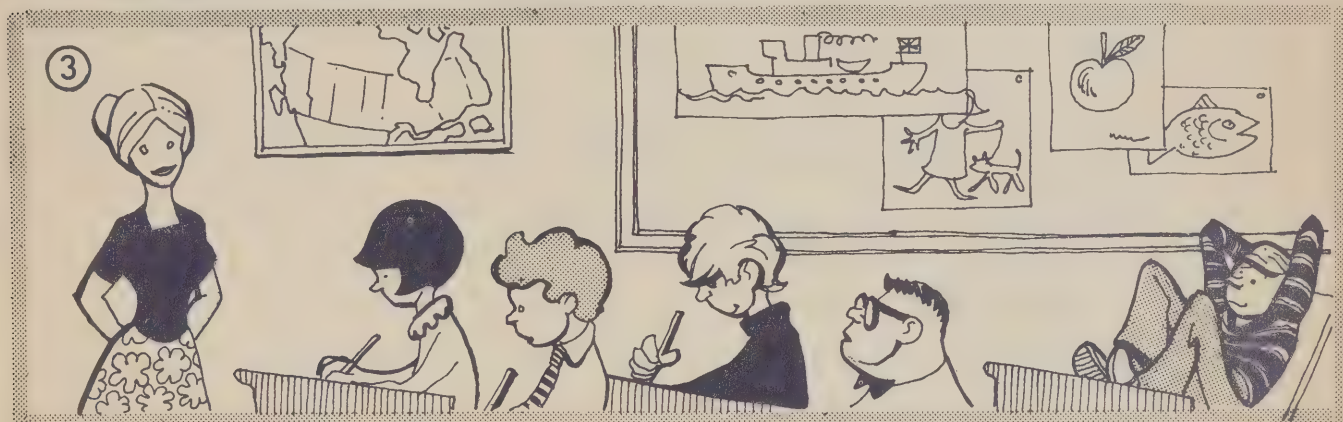
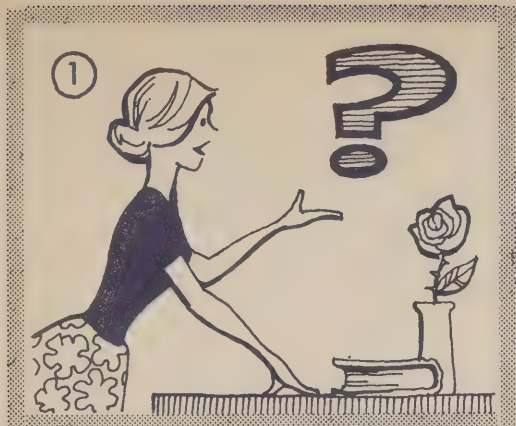
Write two responses to each number in the exercise above — direct speech and reported speech.

Example:

Could I have the day off tomorrow?

I asked my boss if I could have the day off.

Lesson 30



Lesson 30

"I would (do) if . . ."

INTRODUCTION — A Million Dollars

- ① A teacher asked her class to write a composition in answer to this question:
- ② "What would you do if you had a million dollars?"
- ③ Everyone began to write except Johnny.
- ④ He just sat back with his arms folded.
- ⑤ The teacher came up to Johnny.
- ⑥ "Johnny," she said, "I want you to write about what you would do if you had a million dollars."
- ⑦ "This is exactly what I would do," he answered. "I would sit back and watch everyone else work."

EXPLANATION — Conditional clauses with "if"

In the sentence below the action in the conditional clause is **possible** (see Lesson 18). It is possible that the speaker will capture the city.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

If we capture your city,
If I win the lottery,

MAIN CLAUSE

we will destroy it completely.
I'll take a vacation.

In the sentence below the situation in the conditional clause is **unreal** or contrary to fact. The speaker doesn't have a million dollars. Notice the use of past tense form in this kind of conditional clause.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

If I **had** a million dollars,

MAIN CLAUSE

I would sit back.
I wouldn't work anymore.

The modal "would" is sometimes contracted in speech.

If I had a million dollars, I'd sit back.

The main clause can come before the conditional clause.

We will destroy your city completely if we capture it.
I would sit back if I had a million dollars.

EXERCISE — "would . . . if"

1. Mr. Carmen doesn't have a liquor licence in his restaurant. That's why Bill doesn't eat there very often. Mr. Carmen asked him why he didn't eat there more often. What did Bill say?
If you had a liquor licence I would eat here more often. or
I would eat here more often if you had a liquor licence.
2. Because he doesn't have a liquor licence, Mr. Carmen doesn't do as much business as he would like to. His son asked him why he wanted a licence. What did he say?

3. George doesn't have time to shovel the snow or mow the lawn. His wife asked him why he didn't want to buy a house. What did he say?
4. Bill goes to bed very late. That's why he never feels well. He often complains about not feeling well. What do you say to him?
5. Aldo can't dance. That's why he doesn't enjoy himself very much at weddings. His brother thinks that he should learn how to dance. What does he say to Aldo?
6. Gino doesn't know how to swim. That's why his cousin won't let him take his canoe. What does his cousin say when Gino asks for it?

EXERCISE — "wouldn't . . . if"

1. George doesn't like to wear his glasses. That's why he gets headaches when he reads. What does his mother say when he complains?

**If you wore your glasses, you wouldn't get headaches. or
You wouldn't get headaches if you wore your glasses.**

2. George gets up late in the morning. That's why he always has to rush to work. What does his boss say when he runs in short of breath?
3. George doesn't take vitamin pills. His mother thinks that's why he catches so many colds. What does she say every morning at breakfast?
4. George is very tense. His girlfriend thinks that's because he drinks so much coffee. What does she say when he orders a double espresso?
5. George eats chocolate bars all the time. That's why he gets so many cavities. What does his dentist tell him every six months?

KEEP SMILING

Lady Astor was arguing with the famous writer George Bernard Shaw.
"If you were my husband," she shouted,
"I would give you poison."
"And if I were your husband," he replied,
"I would take it."

EXPLANATION

In careful speech we use "were" for all persons:

If I **were** your husband . . .
If he **were** Prime Minister . . .

However, we often use "was" instead:

If I **was** your husband . . .
If he **was** Prime Minister . . .

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Circle the statements which are true:

1. If Johnny had a million dollars he would sit back and watch everyone else work.
 - a. Johnny has a million dollars.
 - ☒ b. Johnny doesn't have a million dollars.
 - c. Johnny sits back and watches everyone else work every day.
2. Mary wouldn't cough all day if she didn't smoke so much.
 - ☒ a. Mary coughs all day.
 - b. Mary doesn't smoke.
 - ☒ c. Mary smokes.
3. If he didn't need the money, Bill wouldn't work overtime.
 - a. Bill doesn't need the money.
 - b. Bill needs the money.
 - c. Bill doesn't work overtime.
4. They wouldn't vote for that politician if they didn't think he was an honest man.
 - a. They think he is an honest man.
 - b. They vote for him.
 - c. They don't vote for him.
5. She wouldn't have to spend so much money on repairs if she didn't drive so poorly.
 - a. She has to spend a lot on repairs.
 - b. She drives well.
 - c. She doesn't drive well.
6. If I couldn't drink wine with my meals I would be very unhappy.
 - a. I like to drink wine with my meals.
 - b. I can't drink wine.
 - c. I'm unhappy when I drink wine.
7. If this restaurant didn't have a liquor licence I wouldn't eat here as often as I do.
 - a. This restaurant has a liquor licence.
 - b. This restaurant doesn't have a licence.
 - c. I don't eat here often.
8. If Bill got up earlier he wouldn't have to rush to work.
 - a. Bill gets up early enough.
 - b. Bill doesn't get up early enough.
 - c. Bill doesn't have to rush to work.
9. If Bill were more honest I would lend him the money.
 - a. Bill is very honest.
 - b. He isn't very honest.
 - c. I'm going to lend him the money.
 - d. I'm not going to lend him the money.
10. If Bill couldn't swim well I wouldn't let him go water-skiing.
 - a. I don't let him go water-skiing.
 - b. Bill goes water-skiing.
 - c. Bill can't swim very well.

READING — Legal Aid in Ontario: Questions People Ask

1. What would I do if I needed a lawyer but couldn't afford to pay his fees?
You could apply for legal assistance. Under the Ontario Legal Aid plan every resident in Ontario may apply for legal assistance.

2. Where would I go to apply?
You could go to the Legal Aid office in your community. The telephone number is listed in the directory under Legal Aid. At the Legal Aid office you would fill out an application form and be given an interview.

It is also possible to make application for Legal Aid through any lawyer in the province.

3. Would the government pay all the legal fees?

That would depend on your financial position. The Legal Aid office would investigate your income, expenses and capital assets (home, car, etc.). Sometimes they pay all or only part of the lawyer's bill. Sometimes they decide the applicant can afford to pay the entire bill himself.

4. Would the Legal Aid office give me a lawyer?

No, they do not provide lawyers. If you qualified for legal aid, they would give you a Legal Aid Certificate. You would take this certificate to any lawyer you wanted, provided he were registered with legal aid. Most lawyers in the province are registered.

No one, except you and your lawyer, would know that you had received legal aid.

5. What would I do if I were already under arrest and didn't have a lawyer?

Ask to speak to the lawyer that is called the duty counsel. There are duty counsels at most Family, Juvenile and Provincial Courts. The duty counsel will tell you what your legal rights are and help you apply for an adjournment or for bail.

He also has the necessary application forms for legal aid.

The pamphlet entitled *Your Rights Under The Ontario Legal Aid Plan* is available in English, French, Italian, German, Polish, Finnish, Ukrainian, Portuguese, Greek, Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Slovak and Dutch from the Legal Aid office in your city.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Are the following statements true or false? Circle the correct answer:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Anyone who lives in Ontario can apply for legal aid. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | False |
| 2. You have to go down to the Legal Aid office to apply. There is no other way. | True | False |
| 3. Legal Aid will always pay all of your lawyer's fee. | True | False |
| 4. You are free to choose any lawyer you want. | True | False |
| 5. You are free to choose any lawyer you want, provided he is registered with Legal Aid. | True | False |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 6. Only you and your lawyer will know that you have received legal aid. | True | False |
| 7. If you are already under arrest, you can't apply for legal aid. | True | False |

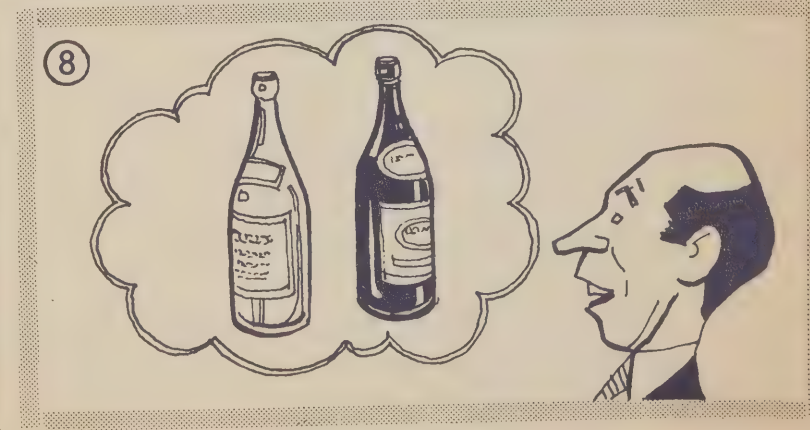
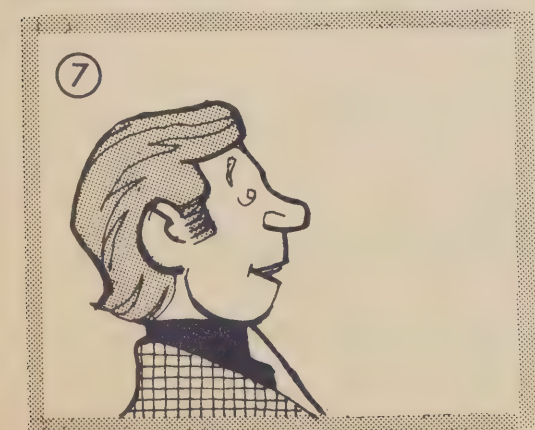
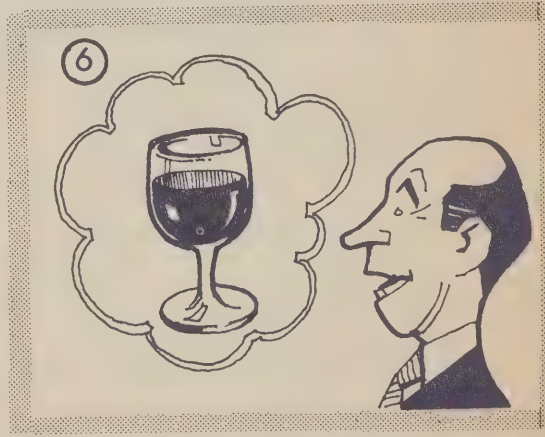
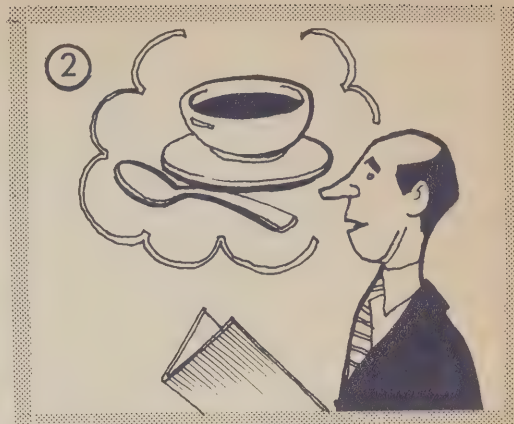
EXPLANATION

In speech we often use "as long as" or "so long as" instead of "provided that".

You can go to any lawyer as long as he's registered.

In the early days of automobiles Henry Ford said, "You can have any colour Ford you like as long as it's black."

Lesson 31



Lesson 31

wish

INTRODUCTION — Garlic Shrimps

- ① **Joe:** What are you having?
- ② **Jack:** Well, to start with, some soup.
- ③ **Joe:** Say, these garlic shrimps look good.
- ④ **Jack:** They are. Why don't you try some?
- ⑤ **Joe:** I wish I could, but I have an important meeting this afternoon. I'll have some plain shrimps instead.
- ⑥ **Jack:** Let's have some wine. It's on me today.
- ⑦ **Joe:** Fine.
- ⑧ **Jack:** Would you rather have a white wine or a red wine?

EXPLANATION

The verb that follows "wish" is in a "past tense" form:

I wish that I **had** a million dollars.

"That" is often omitted:

I wish I had a million dollars.

The "past tense" form after "wish" indicates unreality.

I wish I had a million dollars (but I don't have it).

I wish I could try garlic shrimps (but I can't).

I wish I didn't have to get up early tomorrow (but I have to).

In careful speech we use "weren't" after "wish" for all persons.

(See Explanation, page 100).

I wish he/I weren't so tired.

EXERCISE — "wish"

1. John would like to order an expensive wine but he doesn't have enough money on him. What does he wish?
He wishes he could order an expensive wine. or
He wishes he had enough money on him.
2. Joe doesn't have a car. He doesn't like walking, taking the bus, or taking the streetcar. What does he wish?
He wishes he had a car.
3. Bill likes dill pickles but he has an ulcer. What does he wish?
4. Bill lives next door to a Spanish girl. He would like to talk to her but he can't speak Spanish and she can't speak English. What does Bill wish?
5. Armando eats in the restaurant. He likes to eat at home but he doesn't know how to cook and his girlfriend doesn't know how to cook either. What does he wish?

6. Anna likes to sleep in late in the morning but she has to get up early and go to work. What does she wish?
7. Mary's sister likes spaghetti but she is on a diet. What does she wish?
8. Rosa likes to eat a lot but she is in a hurry today. What does she wish?

EXPLANATION

"Wish" is often followed by "would" or "wouldn't".

1. The man upstairs is making a lot of noise. I wish he **wouldn't** make noise (but he will, he wants to).
2. I wish he **would** stop (but I think he won't, i.e., he doesn't want to, or he doesn't intend to).
3. The walls in my room are dirty. I wish the landlord **would** paint them (but I think he won't).

EXERCISE — "wish" + "would"

Andrew lives in an old dilapidated house. It needs a lot of repairs. The paint in the kitchen is peeling; the roof is leaking; the plumbing doesn't work and a new furnace is needed. Some of the electrical outlets don't work either. Andrew is paying a high rent and he is not a handyman. What are all the things that Andrew wishes the landlord would do?

READING — Two Wishes

1.

Oscar Wilde was a famous wit and writer. One day he was at a party with another writer. This writer often stole ideas and material from other writers. At one point in the evening, Oscar Wilde made a very funny joke.

"That was very funny," said the other writer. "I wish that were my joke."

Oscar Wilde answered: "Don't worry, one day it will be."

2.

A famous singer was sitting in a restaurant near the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. This singer had a beautiful voice but was very, very overweight. Her friends wished she wouldn't eat so much.

In front of her was an enormous steak. Just as she was going to sink her teeth into it, the door opened. In came the great tenor Caruso. He walked up to her table.

"Stena," he said, "you're not going to eat that big steak alone, are you?"

"No, no," said the singer, "no, not alone; with potatoes."

MENU**SANDWICHES****Plain or Toasted**

Canadian Cheese, plain .....	.80
Fried Egg .....	.80
Fried Ham	1.00
Western	1.10
Egg Salad	1.00
Fried Bacon	1.00
Salmon	1.20
Tomato & Lettuce .....	.90
Grilled Cheese .....	.90
Minced Ham & Relish	1.00
Cold Beef	1.20
Corned Beef on Rye	1.20
Salami on Rye	1.20
Sliced Chicken (all white meat)	1.20
Tuna Salad	1.20
Peanut Butter .....	.80

3 DECKERS

California Special, Ham, Tomato & Cheese	2.25
Club House, Chicken, Bacon, Tomato & Mayonnaise	2.25

PLATE COMBINATIONS**Served with French Fried Potatoes,
Toast or Bread or Roll & Butter**

Grilled Top Cut Sirloin Steak, with Fried Onions	3.50
Grilled Round Cured Ham Steak, Hawaiian Pineapple Ring	3.00
Pork Sausages	2.00
2 Pork Chops	2.75
Breaded Milk-fed Veal Cutlet with Tomato Sauce	2.75
Grilled Beef Liver with Bacon	2.25
Pan-fried Mushroom Caps on Toast with Bacon	2.25

REAL ITALIAN SPAGHETTI

Spaghetti with Meat Sauce	1.75
Spaghetti with Meat Balls	2.50
Spaghetti with Mushrooms	2.25

SIDE ORDERS

Hot Crispy French Fried Potatoes .....	.50
Dill Pickles .....	.50
Cole Slaw .....	.50
Chef Salad .....	.75

SALADS**Served with Bread & Butter or Roll**

Tuna & Diced Celery with Potato Salad, Garden Greens	2.00
Red Sockeye Salmon Salad with Potato Salad Garnish	2.25
Chicken Salad Deluxe	2.00
Cold Ham, Potato Salad	2.00

EGGS & OMELETTES**Served with French Fried Potatoes
Toast or Bread or Roll & Butter**

Grilled Ham or Bacon & 2 Eggs	1.75
Grilled Sausages & 2 Eggs	1.75
2 Eggs, any style	1.20
Ham, Cheese, Tomato or Western Omelette	2.00

WHEAT CAKES

Wheat Cakes, Syrup & Butter	1.50
with Ham or Bacon	1.75

SUNDAES

Banana Split	1.25
Fresh Fruit Sundae	1.00
Strawberry Sundae	1.00
Butterscotch Sundae	1.00
Chocolate Sundae	1.00
Plain Ice Cream .....	.50

SODAS 50¢

Strawberry — Chocolate — Vanilla Coca-Cola — Orange	
--------------------------------------------------------	--

MILK SHAKES

Milk Shakes .....	.75	to go .95
Malted Milk Shakes .....	.95	to go 1.05

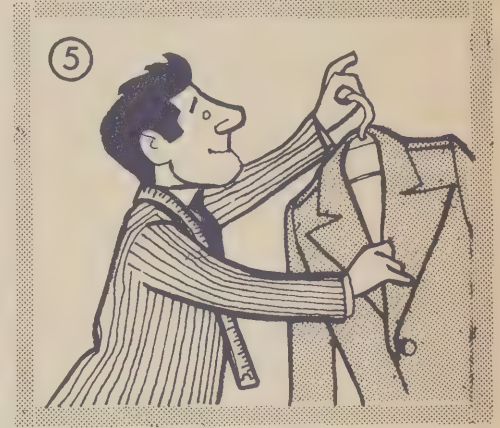
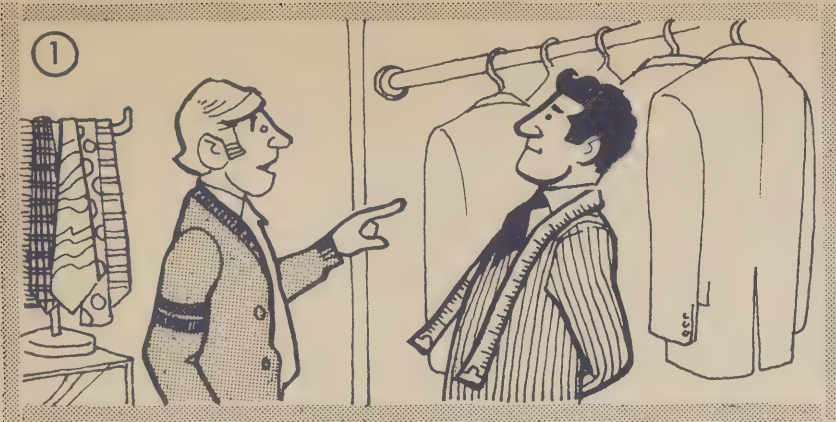
BEVERAGES

Tea, Coffee or Milk .....	.20
Hot Chocolate .....	.25
with Milk .....	.35
Soft Drinks .....	.25 large .45
Fresh Lemonade .....	.50

DESSERTS

Fruit Salad .....	.40, .75
Pies, per cut .....	.50
with Ice Cream .....	.75
Jello, Whipped Cream .....	.50
Rice Pudding .....	.50

Lesson 32



Lesson 32

The relative pronoun as subject

INTRODUCTION — Buying A Suit

- ① **Peter:** I'd like to look at your suits.
- ② I want something that doesn't wrinkle easily.
- ③ **Salesman:** What size do you usually wear?
- ④ **Peter:** I take a 34 trouser and a 40 jacket.
- ⑤ **Salesman:** Here's one (that) we just got in today.
- ⑥ **Peter:** No, that one's a little too plain. Do you have anything in a check or a stripe?
- ⑦ **Salesman:** Here's a nice check in a two-button model.
- ⑧ **Peter:** This looks good, but don't the sleeves need to be shortened?
- ⑨ **Salesman:** Yes, they would look better if they were shortened half an inch.

EXPLANATION

The following question:

What kind of suit do you want?

can be answered with an adjective:

I want a **wool** suit.

or an adjective clause:

I want a suit **that doesn't wrinkle easily.**

Adjective clauses are sometimes called relative clauses.

The relative pronoun "that" refers to a person or thing:

I would like to see **the salesman that** speaks Italian.

I want **a suit that** doesn't wrinkle easily.

The relative pronoun "who" refers only to a person:

I would like to see **the salesman who** speaks Italian.

Common Error: I want a suit ^{that}~~what~~ doesn't wrinkle.

In sentence 2, below, the subject is "it".

In sentence 3, "it" is replaced by "that" as the subject.

1. I want a suit.
2. **It** doesn't wrinkle easily.
3. I want a suit **that** doesn't wrinkle easily.

Another relative pronoun used in writing is "which". It refers only to things, not people.

If the doctor does not belong to the Ontario Health Insurance Plan, there will be a sign **which says so** in his office.

TRANSFORMATION EXERCISE — Relative pronouns, “who” and “that”

1. I bought a suit. It doesn't wrinkle easily.
I bought a suit that doesn't wrinkle easily.
2. I bought some shirts. They don't need to be ironed.
I bought some shirts that don't need to be ironed.
3. I bought some material. It can be washed by hand.
4. I bought a dress. It doesn't need to be ironed.
5. I found a dentist. He can give me an appointment right away.
6. I met a girl. She knew my brother in Greece.
7. There is a student in our class. She speaks nine languages.
8. I have a rug. It can be washed in the machine.
9. I bought a shirt. It doesn't need to be ironed.
10. I bought a sweater. It needs to be washed by hand.

The relative pronoun goes beside the word it modifies.

Which salesman was helping you?

The salesman who speaks Italian was helping me.

EXERCISE — “The one who ...”

Add some information about each person in the following sentences:

1. Two brothers were in business. One owned a butcher shop. One owned a grocery store.
The one who owned a butcher shop was a vegetarian.
The one who owned a grocery store hated vegetables.
2. Two brothers were in business. One was a barber. One was a dentist.
3. Two sisters were in business. One had a hat store. One had a shoe store.
4. Two women were walking in the cold. One was wearing a fur coat. One was not wearing a coat.
5. Two men ate lunch in the restaurant together every day. One had salads every day. One had spaghetti every day.
6. Two men lived in a house. One lived in the attic. One lived in the basement.

“What's Wrong?” EXERCISE

Which of the following sentences are incorrect? Make corrections.

1. A man fell out of a boat that was fishing.
2. People shouldn't eat pickles that have ulcers.
3. The woman was hit by a bicycle that was wearing a bikini.
4. A man jumped out of a boat that was sinking.
5. The man stepped off the streetcar that was wearing a toupee.
6. The man walked into the street lamp that wasn't wearing glasses.
7. The woman had a tall drink that was newly-divorced.
8. The woman gave the dog to a neighbour that had bitten her.

READING — Trying to Buy Clothing for Someone Else

Customer: I want a pair of jeans.

Salesman: What size do you wear?

Customer: They're not for me. I want to send them to my brother.

Salesman: How tall is he?

Customer: About six feet.

Salesman: That should be a 33-inch leg. How big is he around the waist?

Customer: He left this belt here when he came to visit me two years ago. You can measure it.

Salesman: Do you know if he's gained any weight?

Customer: Well, he did get married a few months ago.

Salesman: Let's give him a couple of extra inches. Jeans usually shrink a bit anyway.

* * *

A woman came in to buy a suit for her husband. "He wears a size 40," she said.

Two days later she came back with the suit and her husband.

"This suit couldn't be a size 40. It's much too small for my husband," she complained.

"That's because you were going by his waist measurement. But you see, suits go by the chest measurement. He needs a size 46," said the salesman, drawing a tape measure around the husband's chest.

* * *

A woman came in to buy a suit for her husband. "What size does he wear?" asked the salesman.

"I really couldn't tell you," she said.

"Well, is he bigger or smaller than I am?" asked the salesman, who had the ideal build for suits himself.

"I'd say he was just your size," she replied.

Two days later her husband came in with the suit. He was at least three inches shorter and 20 pounds heavier than the salesman.

"Just wishful thinking," the husband laughed as he returned the suit.

* * *

A woman came in to buy her husband a hat for his birthday.

"I don't know what size he wears," she said. "But I tried on one of his hats yesterday and it fit me perfectly, so anything that fits me will fit him."

Two days later she came back with the hat and her husband.

"It was too small," she said apologetically. "What happened was that when I tried on his hat at home I was wearing my hair piled up on top of my head, and when I tried on this hat in the store I was wearing my hair down."

Lesson 33

The relative pronoun as object

EXPLANATION

In sentence 2 below, "it" is the object of the verb "got".

In sentence 3 "it" is replaced by "that" as the object of the verb.

1. Here's a suit.
2. We just got it in today.
3. Here's a suit **that** we just got in today.

Common Error: Here's a suit we just got ~~it~~ in today.

In sentence 2 below, "it" is the object of the preposition "in".

In sentence 3 "it" is replaced by "that" as the object of the preposition.

1. That's the house.
2. I lived in it for 10 years.
3. That's the house **that** I lived in for 10 years.

When the relative pronoun is an object it can be omitted.

Here's a suit we just got in today.

That's the house I lived in for 10 years.

In writing we sometimes put the preposition in front of the relative pronoun.

That's the house **in which** I lived for 10 years.

That's the man **to whom** the president spoke.

TRANSFORMATION EXERCISE — Relative pronoun as object

1. A hammer is a tool. You use it to drive and remove nails.
A hammer is a tool (that) you use to drive and remove nails.
2. A saw is a tool. You use it to cut wood or metal.
A saw is a tool (that) you use to cut wood or metal.
3. A corkscrew is a gadget. You use it to remove corks from wine bottles.
4. A thermometer is an instrument. You use it to measure temperature.
5. A thermostat is an instrument. You use it to control temperature.
6. A chisel is a tool. You use it to shape wood or metal.
7. An axe is a tool. You use it to chop wood.
8. Scissors are an instrument. You use them to cut.

EXERCISE — Relative clause modifying the subject of the sentence

Peter had a very frustrating day yesterday.

1. He fried some eggs for breakfast.
The eggs (that) he fried tasted like leather.
2. He put on a suit.
The suit (that) he put on was dirty.

3. He put on some socks.
4. He made some coffee.
5. He got on the bus.
6. He telephoned some people at work.
7. He ate lunch in a restaurant.
8. After work he bought some shoes.
9. He looked at an apartment.
10. Then he went to a movie.
11. After the movie he went to visit a friend.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE — Relative pronoun as subject or object

Complete sentences 3 to 12.

1. A no-iron sheet is a sheet **that doesn't need to be ironed.** or
(that) you don't need to iron.
2. Hand-washable material is material **that can be washed by hand.** or
(that) you can wash by hand.
3. Countless bargains . . .
4. Wash and wear shirts . . .
5. Sugarless gum . . .
6. Salt-free salmon . . .
7. Duty-free cigarettes . . .
8. Waterproof boots . . .
9. A rainproof hat . . .
10. Colourfast material . . .
11. Permanent-press trousers . . .
12. A once-a-year sale . . .

READING — Selling a Suit

A salesman in a clothing store was having trouble trying to sell a suit to his customer. The customer tried on one suit after another, but nothing satisfied him. No matter what the salesman brought out, there was something about it that wasn't quite right. Either the colour was wrong, or the fit wasn't good, or the material itched.

Finally the exhausted salesman said he had to make a phone call and asked another salesman to take over. Surprisingly, this second salesman managed to sell the customer the first suit he tried on.

When the customer left, the second salesman said to the first: "Did you see that? He bought the first suit I showed him."

"Sure," said the first salesman. "But who made him dizzy?"

DEFINITIONS AND MAXIMS

Love is a disease that begins with a fever and ends with a yawn.

Man is an animal that cooks his food.

Man is the only animal that plays poker.

A husband is someone you can't live with and you can't live without.

A woman is someone that it's easier to die for than to live with.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

He who laughs last laughs best.

Lesson 34

Relative adjective “whose”

EXPLANATION — “whose”

In sentence 2 “whose wife” is subject of the verb “speaks”.

1. That’s the man. **His wife** speaks 17 languages.
↓
2. That’s the man **whose wife** speaks 17 languages.

In sentence 4 “whose wife” is object of the verb “met”.

3. That’s the man. I met **his wife** in Spain.
↙
4. That’s the man **whose wife** I met in Spain.

EXERCISE — Relative adjective “whose”

Alec went to a party. He drank too much and he didn’t know what he was doing.

1. Alec: I think I’m holding someone else’s drink.

Hostess: That’s the man whose drink you’re holding.

2. Alec: I think I’m eating someone else’s cake.

Hostess: That’s the man whose cake you’re eating.

3. I think I’m smoking someone else’s cigarettes.
4. I think I’m wearing someone else’s jacket.
5. I think I’m reading someone else’s newspaper.
6. I think I’m using someone else’s reading glasses.
7. I think I’m wearing someone else’s sweater.

Then Alec got dressed to go home. He said:

8. I think I’m wearing someone else’s coat.
9. I think I put on someone else’s boots.
10. I think I took someone else’s umbrella.

Don’t confuse “whose” and “who’s”.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. There’s the man whose drink you’re holding. | = | You’re holding that man’s drink. |
| 2. There’s the man who’s holding your drink. | = | That man is holding your drink. |

REVIEW EXERCISE — Relative pronouns as subject and object — Relative adjective “whose”

The day after the party, Alec took the hostess out for lunch. The hostess knows everybody.

1. Hostess: See that man? His wife speaks 17 languages.

Alec: **So that’s the man whose wife speaks 17 languages! You’ve told me about him.**

2. Hostess: See that man? He owns this restaurant.

Alec: **So that's the man who owns this restaurant. You've told me about him.**

3. Hostess: See that man? The FBI is looking for him.

Alec: **So that's the man the FBI is looking for. You've told me about him.**

4. See that man? His dog eats six pounds of filet mignon every day.

5. See that man? I almost married him.

6. See that man? I almost married his brother.

7. See that man? He owes me \$1,000.

8. See that man? He has a villa in France.

9. See that man? I'm teaching him how to swim.

10. See that man? He's teaching me how to ski.

11. See that man? His grandmother won a beauty contest.

12. See that man? I sometimes work for him.

13. See that man? I worked for him eight years before I got married.

14. See that man? He knows everything about everybody.

READING — What it Means to Be Canadian

Adapted from an article by Gary Lautens in the Toronto Star, December 9, 1971.

The Identity Crisis or What it Means to be C-C-Canadian

In these days of growing nationalism, more and more people are interested in preserving their Canadian identity.

But what is a Canadian?

Perhaps I can help.

A Canadian is a person who feels a burning sensation in his breast whenever he sees the Maple Leaf flag blowing in the December wind, the burning sensation being bronchitis.

A Canadian is a person who enjoys winter sports like hockey, especially on television.

A Canadian takes off his ear muffs when a lady enters the room.

A Canadian is a person who drives to a meeting of the Committee for an Independent Canada in his Datsun.

Cars that won't

A Canadian owns a nose that runs and a car that doesn't.

A Canadian is a person whose wife gets cold feet after she says: "I do."

A Canadian considers a chest rub medicinal, not sexual.

A Canadian will travel 100 miles on icy roads to find an icy mountain he can ski down.

Vitamins

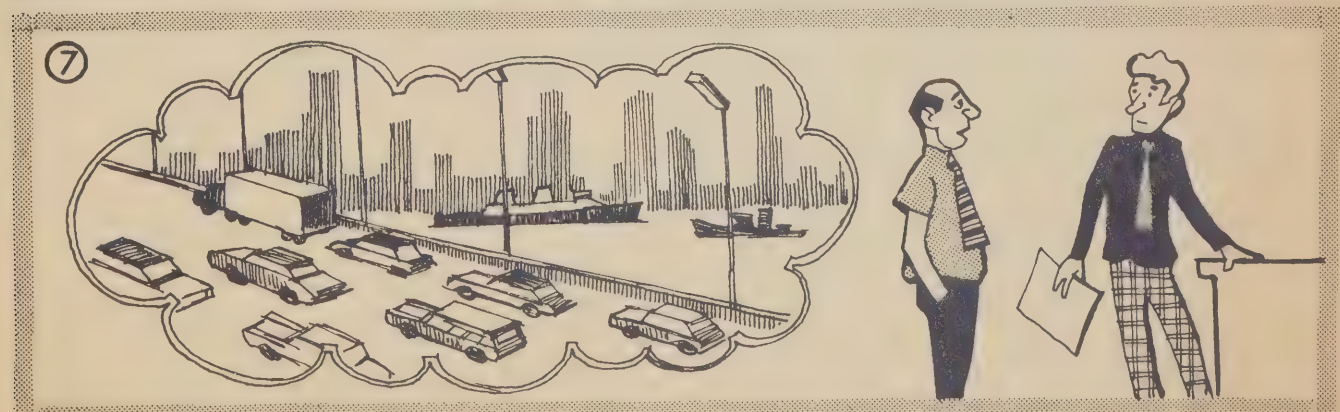
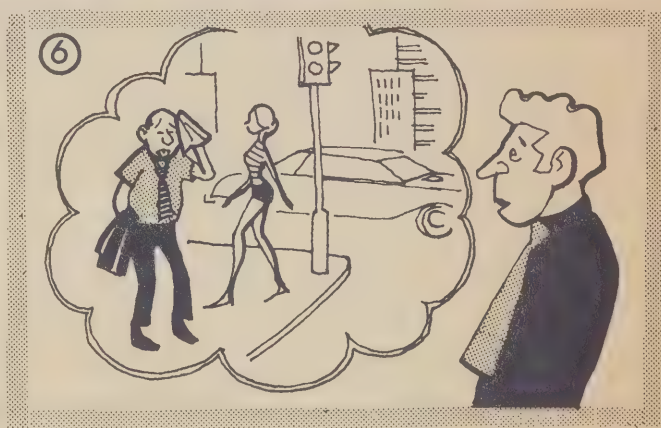
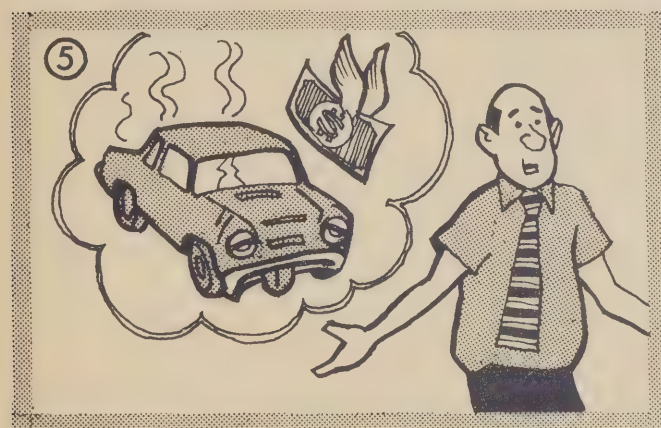
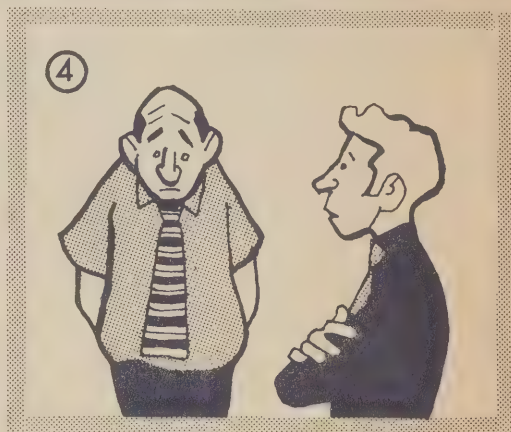
A Canadian is a person whose son plays on a hockey team that practises every Saturday morning in a drafty rink at 6 a.m.

A Canadian drives a car with a defroster that only works on the passenger's side.

A Canadian says (through chattering teeth) it must be boring to live in a place like Florida where the temperature is always 75 degrees.

A Canadian is a person who takes vitamins so he'll be strong enough to go to the drugstore to pick up the prescription for his cold.

Lesson 35



Lesson 35

might/may
“might” vs. “would” in the conditional

INTRODUCTION – Vacation Plans

- ① **George:** Where are you going for your holidays this summer?
- ② **Bill:** I'm not sure yet. I may rent a cottage for a couple of weeks. How about you?
- ③ **George:** I was going to fly to Hawaii for two weeks but that's off now.
- ④ **Bill:** How come?
- ⑤ **George:** I had to get a new motor for my car and now I don't have the money for the trip.
- ⑥ **Bill:** Are you going to stay in the city?
- ⑦ **George:** I might, or I might drive down to see some friends in New York.

EXPLANATION

The modal “may” has two uses. It can show **permission**: (See lesson 29):

When you have lived in Canada for five years you may apply for citizenship.

“May” can also show **uncertainty** or conjecture:

I may rent a cottage.

= Maybe I'll rent a cottage. I am considering this.

We also use “might” to show **uncertainty**:

I might rent a cottage.

“May not” has two uses. It can show **prohibition**:

You may not apply for citizenship until you have lived in Canada for five years.

It can show **uncertainty**:

I may not/might not rent a cottage this summer.

= Maybe I won't rent a cottage this summer (although I have rented one in the past).

Common Errors: I may ~~be~~ rent a cottage.

I { may ~~to~~ rent a cottage.
can
must
should

The question form, for example, “might you” is **not** used. Instead we often say:

Do you think you might rent a cottage this summer?

In reported speech “may” changes to “might”.

Bill's Direct Speech: I may rent a cottage.

Reported Speech: Bill said that he might rent a cottage.

“Might” does not change.

George's Direct Speech: I might stay in the city.

Reported Speech: George said that he might stay in the city.

EXERCISE — “might”

Peter has trouble making decisions. He’s never sure of what he’s going to do. He met an old friend on the street yesterday. The friend asked him a lot of questions. He answered them all the same way: “I’m not sure.”

1. “What are you going to do tonight?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words? Answer in direct speech.

I’m not sure. I might go to a movie.

What did Peter say? Answer in reported speech.

He said he might go to a movie.

2. “When are you taking your vacation?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

I’m not sure. I might take it in August.

What did Peter say?

He said he might take a vacation in August.

3. “When are you going to get married?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

4. “How long are you going to stay in Canada?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

5. “What are you going to get your girlfriend for her birthday next week?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

6. “Last time I saw you, you said you were going to get a camera. What kind of camera are you going to get?” What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

7. “What course are you going to take at night school?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

8. “When are you going to introduce your girlfriend to your mother?” the friend said. What were Peter’s words?

What did Peter say?

READING — Chris Lively

Chris Lively is 85 years old. Yesterday he was interviewed on a radio show. This is what he said about the way he lives:

“I get up at 6:30 and walk a mile and a half to my job. I work on the fifth floor but I walk up the steps. I’m in such good shape I don’t have to take the elevator. I work until 5; sometimes I even work overtime. When I get home, I read the newspaper for a while. I don’t have to wear glasses, you know. Then I make dinner for myself or I go out for dinner with a friend. Once or twice a week I go dancing.”

“That’s wonderful” said the interviewer. “Chris, it’s been a pleasure having you on the show. Will you come back in 10 years?”

Chris said, “I’d love to. Of course, things might be very different then. For instance, I might not be able to get up as early, and I might not be able to walk to work.”

1. What are some other things he might not be able to do?
2. What are some things he might have to do?

EXERCISE — Review of reported speech

1. What did Chris Lively say about getting up?
2. What did he say about walking to work?
3. What did he say about wearing glasses?
4. What did he say about going dancing?
5. What did the interviewer ask him?
6. What did Chris say about coming back?

SUMMARY OF REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

1. present tense (“work”)
2. present continuous (“am having”)
3. simple past (“ate”)
4. present perfect (“have eaten”)
5. will
6. can
7. must
8. have to
9. may
10. might
11. might, could, should, would, had better

Reported Speech

1. simple past tense (“worked”)
2. past continuous (“was having”)
3. past perfect (“had eaten”)
4. past perfect (“had eaten”)
5. would
6. could
7. had to
8. had to
9. could (permission)
10. might (uncertainty)
11. no change

1. Direct: **I work** eight hours a day (Lesson 22)
Reported: Mr. Roberts said **he worked** 8 hours a day.
2. Direct: **I am having** money problems. (Lesson 21)
Reported: Bill said **he was having** money problems.
3. Direct: **I ate** Spanish food yesterday. (Lesson 22)
Reported: Gina said **she had eaten** Spanish food the day before.
4. Direct: **I have eaten** in many good restaurants. (Lesson 22)
Reported: Gina said **she had eaten** in many good restaurants.
5. Direct: **I will see you** next week. (Lesson 21)
Reported: Bill told George **he would see him** the following week.
6. Direct: **I can't give you** a raise. (Lesson 21)
Reported: The boss told Bill **he couldn't give him** a raise.
7. Direct: **I must go** now. (Lesson 21)
Reported: Bill said **he had to go**.
8. Direct: **I have to go** now. (Lesson 21)
Reported: Bill said **he had to go**.
9. Direct: May **I join you?** (Lesson 29)
Reported: Bill asked her if **he could join her**.
10. Direct: **I may rent** a cottage. (Lesson 35)
Reported: Bill said **he might rent** a cottage.
11. Direct: **I might drive** down to New York. (Lesson 35)
Reported: Bill said **he might drive** down to New York.

Lesson 36

might have done
might not have done

EXPLANATION

“might have” expresses **uncertainty** regarding a past event.

John is not at school today.

He **might have gone** to work. = Maybe he went to work.

I saw Harry on the bus this morning. He didn't say “Hello”.

He **might not have seen** me. = Maybe he didn't see me.

Questions:

Did he go?

Didn't he go?

Short Answers:

He **might** have.

He **might not** have.

The auxiliary “have” receives weak stress.

He **might** have **gone**.

He **might not** have **gone**.

The vowel in “have” is weakened and sometimes the “h” is dropped. /maytəv/

EXERCISE — Pronunciation of “might have” — Review of past participles

- Where did John go?
I don't know. He might have gone home.
- Who did Henry sell his piano to?
I don't know. He might have sold it to Jean.
- Where did George go for his holidays?
- Who did Peter invite to the party?
- Where did Rosa buy her coat?
- Where did Allan buy his dictionary?
- Which bus did George take?
- How did Maria come to school today?
- Where did Armando get his suntan?
- What did Anna bring from Paris?

READING — Harry's Wallet

It's time for lunch. Harry is upset. He's looking for his wallet and he can't find it. At night he usually takes it out of his jacket and leaves it on his dresser. Sometimes he takes it out on the bus when he doesn't have any car tickets in his pocket. There are some strange-looking people on the bus. Harry thinks they look like pickpockets and he worries. When it's crowded he tries to keep his arm covering his wallet pocket. Sometimes he takes his wallet out to pay for his coffee during coffee break in the restaurant, but sometimes somebody else pays for it.

What might have happened to his wallet?

He might have left it on the dresser.

What else might have happened to it?

VOCABULARY

1. Those are strange-looking people.

They look strange.

2. That's an unusual-looking house.

It looks unusual.

3. That's an odd-looking car.

4. That's a tired-looking man.

5. That's a worried-looking man.

6. That's a familiar-looking girl.

SUMMARY OF MODALS AND RELATED EXPRESSIONS (up to Lesson 35)

Necessity, Obligation:	You have to have a social insurance number to work. (Lesson 3) You must have a social insurance number to work. (Lesson 5) ("Must" is often used in written regulations.)
Lack of Necessity:	You don't have to carry your SIN card with you, but it's a good idea. (Lesson 4)
Prohibition:	You must not apply for two social insurance numbers. (Lesson 5)
Asking for Directions:	Which bus should I take? (Lesson 7)
Giving Directions:	Take the Bay bus.
Asking for Advice:	Should I buy a used car or a new one? (Lesson 6)
Giving Advice:	You should buy a new car. I think you should buy a new car. (Lesson 6)
Suggestion:	Why don't you speak to my brother? (Lesson 6)
Requests:	Would/Will you please drop the other shoe? (Lesson 8) Could/Can you give me a later appointment? (Lesson 23) Do/Would you mind waiting? (Lesson 29)
Request for Permission:	May I join you? (Lesson 29) Do you mind if I join you? Could/Can I drive you home? (Lesson 29)
Lack of Permission:	You may not leave the room during the examination. (Formal) I usually can't leave work early, because my boss needs me. (Informal)
Lack of Permission in the Past:	We were not allowed (permitted) to leave the room during the examination. I couldn't leave work early yesterday, because my boss needed me.
Ability:	I can swim very well.
Ability in the Future:	When he is six months old, the baby will be able to sit up. (Lesson 19)
Ability in the Past:	I could understand a lot of English before I could speak it well.
Promise:	I'll mail the health insurance forms as soon as I get dressed. (Lesson 15)
Offers:	I'll lend you some money. Would you like some coffee? Would you like me to babysit for you? (Lesson 15) I could/can give you a 2:30 appointment. (Lesson 23) Could/Can I give you a ride home?
Invitation:	Would you like to see a movie?
Uncertainty, Conjecture:	I might/may rent a cottage. (Lesson 35)
Intention:	I'm going to stay in the city. (Lesson 35)
Intention in the Past:	I was going to fly to Hawaii but that's off now. (Lesson 35)
Condition (Possible):	If we capture your city, we can destroy it. we might destroy it. we will destroy it. (Lesson 18)
Condition (Unreal):	If I had a million dollars, I could stop work. I might stop work. I would stop work. (Lesson 30)

REVIEW EXERCISE — Modals and related expressions

1. Walter's dictionary is not very good.
Advise him to get a better one.

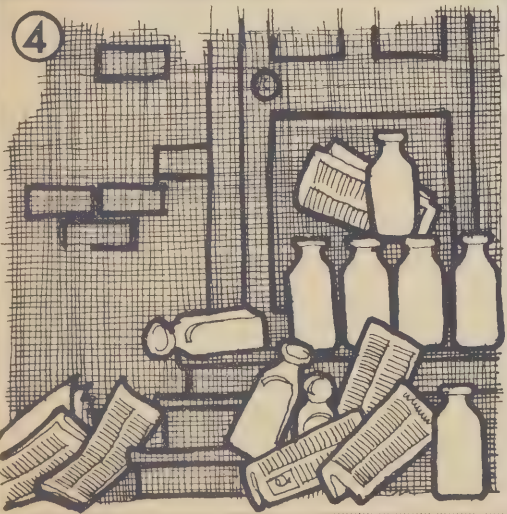
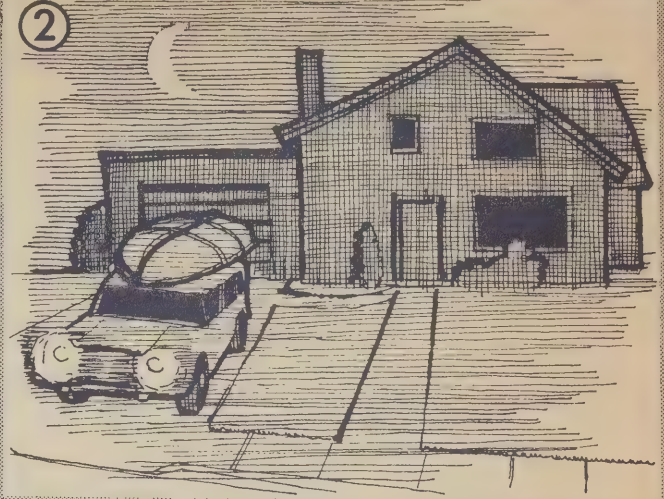
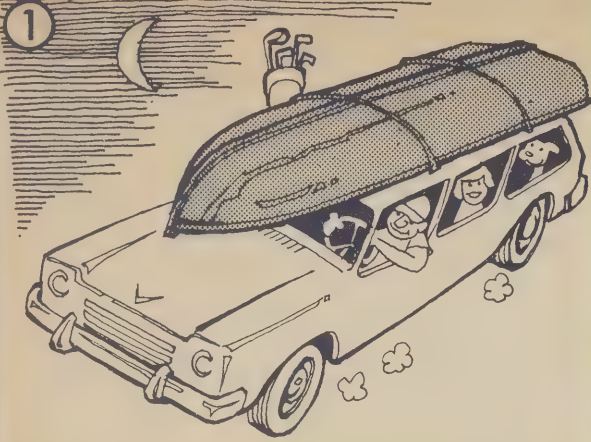
You should get a better one.

Suggest that he get a better one.

Why don't you get a better one?

2. Invite Anna to go for dinner tonight.
3. Promise to telephone her at 5 o'clock.
4. You want to borrow Sylvio's dictionary. Ask him for it.
5. Offer to get Maria some coffee.
6. You are thinking of going to Paris this summer, but you haven't decided for sure. Tell Anna.
7. The window is open and you are very cold. John is sitting next to the window. It is much easier for him to close it than for you. Ask him to close it.
8. You have a doctor's appointment. You want to leave work at 4 o'clock. Ask your boss.
9. Your cousin arrived in Canada yesterday. He wants to know if he has to pay for his English classes. Tell him.
10. You are in a car. You want to smoke but you think it might bother the other people. Ask them for permission to smoke.
11. Henry lives on the same street as you do. You have a car; he doesn't. Offer to pick him up in the morning.
12. Henry asks you what time to be ready. What are his words?
13. Ask Henry to be ready at 8:15.
14. There is a sign on the wall that says No Smoking. Bill is smoking. What do you say to him?
15. You have guests. Offer them some more coffee.
16. Perhaps they want to hear a record. Ask them.
17. You want to open the window but it might bother your guests. Ask them.

Lesson 37



Lesson 37

should have, shouldn't have
"without" followed by the gerund

INTRODUCTION — The Break-in

- ① The Browns went on vacation for two weeks.
- ② They put out all the lights before they left.
- ③ They shouldn't have put out all the lights.
- ④ Newspapers and milk bottles piled up outside the house.
- ⑤ They should have stopped delivery for two weeks.

EXPLANATION

In Lesson 6, we used "should" + the infinitive for advisability.

You should speak to my brother.

For past events, we use "should have" + the past participle.

The Browns **should have stopped** delivery for two weeks. = It was advisable to stop delivery but the Browns **didn't stop it**.

They **shouldn't have put out** all the lights. = It wasn't a good idea to put out all the lights but the Browns **put them out**.

Questions:

Did they stop delivery?

Did they put out all the lights?

Short Answers:

No, but they **sh**ould have.

Yes, but they **sh**ouldn't have.

The auxiliary "have" receives weak stress.

He **sh**ould have **st**opped it. He **sh**ouldn't have **st**opped it.

The vowel is weakened and the "h" is often dropped. /ʃʊdəv/

EXERCISE — "should have, shouldn't have" — "without"

1. The Browns put out all the lights before they went on vacation.
They shouldn't have put out all the lights.
They should have left some lights on.
2. They didn't stop the newspaper delivery. All the newspapers piled up.
They should have stopped the newspaper delivery.
They shouldn't have left without stopping the newspaper delivery.
3. They didn't stop the milk delivery. All the milk bottles piled up.
4. They left without a spare tire. On the way they had a flat tire.

5. They took cash. They didn't take travellers cheques. Some of their cash was stolen.
6. Mr. Brown shouted at his wife while she was driving and she refused to drive anymore.
7. The Browns didn't make a hotel reservation. It took them a long time to find a hotel.
8. When they found a hotel and went to the beach, Mr. Brown lay in the sun for an hour. He got a bad sunburn.
9. Mrs. Brown went swimming right after lunch and she got a cramp.
10. Mr. Brown wore short pants in the evening when he went out. His legs were bitten by mosquitoes.

EXPLANATION — "should have" vs. "had to"

In the following sentence we know the Browns **didn't stop** the newspaper delivery:

The Browns **should have stopped** the newspaper delivery.

In the following sentence we know the Browns **took** their dog with them on vacation:

The Browns **had to take** their dog on vacation because there was nowhere to leave him.

EXERCISE — "should have" vs. "had to"

Read the above Explanation. Then circle the correct reply:

1. When Mr. Brown was driving he didn't stop at a stop sign. What did Mrs. Brown say later?
 - a. You should have stopped at that sign.
 - b. You had to stop at that sign.
2. One day Mr. Brown was late for work because he took Mrs. Brown to the doctor. What did he say to his boss?
 - a. I should have taken my wife to the doctor.
 - b. I had to take my wife to the doctor.
3. One day the boss told Mr. Brown to work overtime. Mr. Brown worked until 8 p.m. What did he say to his wife when he got home?
 - a. I had to work overtime.
 - b. I should have worked overtime.
4. Mrs. Brown was upset because Mr. Brown hadn't phoned to tell her that he would be late. What did she say to her husband?
 - a. You had to phone me.
 - b. You should have phoned me.
5. Finally the Browns sat down to eat. Mrs. Brown hadn't warmed up the dinner. It was cold. What did Mr. Brown say?
 - a. You should have warmed this up.
 - b. You had to warm this up.
6. At 11 o'clock Mr. Brown turned to his 12-year-old son. He said:
 - a. You should have gone to bed an hour ago.
 - b. You had to go to bed an hour ago.
7. His son replied:
 - a. I had to finish my homework.
 - b. I should have finished my homework.

READING — After the Break-in

The first thing Mr. Brown did when he got home from his vacation was call the police to report the break-in. A policeman was there in 15 minutes.

"How did the burglar get in?" he asked.

"He broke in through a window in the back."

"Would you show me the way?"

Mr. Brown led him to a small room off the kitchen. There was glass everywhere.

"Did you move anything?" said the policeman.

"Not a thing. I called you the minute I saw the mess."

"Good. Well, don't touch anything. I'll send up our fingerprint man as soon as possible. Now what do you think was stolen?"

"I looked around after I called you. I had about \$60 in a coffee jar in the kitchen. That was taken."

"Well, I hate to say it now, but you shouldn't have kept that much money around the house. What else was taken?"

"A radio."

"Can you describe it?"

"Yes, it was a General Electric clock radio, AM-FM, in a walnut-coloured plastic case, serial number 401-AGY."

"You've got a good memory," the policeman said.

"I used to work in a radio store."

"Anything else?"

"Yes, my wife's brooch."

"Can you describe it?"

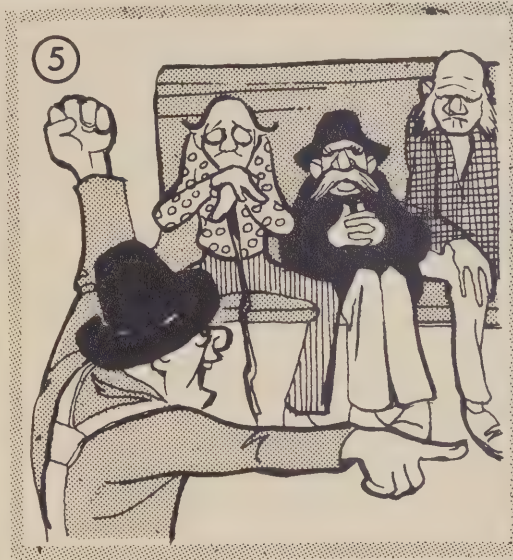
"It was a gold brooch. It was an unusual shape. Here, let me draw it for you," said Mr. Brown, taking the policeman's pen. "And it was about so big," he added, making a circle with his thumb and index finger.

"Do you have any insurance against theft?" the officer asked.

"Yes."

"Good. Well, we'll get back to you as soon as something shows up."

Lesson 38



Lesson 38

The past perfect tense

INTRODUCTION — The Buttered Bread

- ① Morris was a very unlucky man.
- ② One day, while he was eating dinner, a piece of buttered bread fell to the floor.
- ③ When he went to pick it up he couldn't believe his eyes.
- ④ He saw that the bread had fallen buttered side up.
- ⑤ He had never had such good luck before.
- ⑥ He told the wise men of the town what had happened.
- ⑦ They couldn't understand his good luck either.
- ⑧ They thought and thought.
- ⑨ Finally, after (they had been) thinking about it for 20 minutes, one of them came up with the answer.
- ⑩ "Of course," he said. "Why didn't I think of it before? The bread was buttered on the wrong side."

EXPLANATION — Past Perfect tense

We use the past perfect tense for an action that happened before a past action:

Past: Morris **picked up** the bread. (yesterday)

Past Perfect: It **had fallen** buttered side up. (before he picked it up.)

Here are more sentences with the past perfect:

1. When Mary arrived at school, the class had already started. (She was late.)
2. When John arrived at school, the class hadn't started yet. (He was early.)
3. At 8 o'clock, the class had already started. (It started at 7:30.)

"The Man Who Came Too Late" EXERCISE — Past Perfect tense

Unlucky Morris is always late for everything.

1. One day he was invited to a party but by the time he got there he was too late to get a drink.
The guests had already drunk all the liquor (when he got there).
2. He was too late to get something to eat.
The guests had already eaten all the food.
3. He wanted to talk to somebody but he was too late.
4. One day he went to a concert but by the time he got there the doors were closed and the usher told him to wait. He could hear the music.
5. One day he went to a play but by the time he got there the doors were locked and no one was there.

6. Morris planned a trip to Paris. He left all his packing to the last minute. By the time he got to the airport he was too late.
7. Morris promised to help his friend move his furniture from one apartment to another. By the time he got to his friend's room it was empty and no one was there.
8. Morris made arrangements to get married. He rushed down to the church but he was too late.

EXPLANATION

"d" can be the contracted form of either "would" or "had".

He said he'd go to Paris tomorrow.	=	He said he would go to Paris tomorrow.
He said he'd gone to Paris before.	=	He said he had gone to Paris before.

READING — What Good is the Past Perfect?

Here is a real conversation overhead between Jim, a newcomer to Canada, and his Canadian neighbour, Mrs. Parker. As you will see there is one tense that Jim has not yet learned.

Mrs. Parker: Do you like it here in Canada?

Jim: There are a lot of things I like about Canada and a lot of things I have to get used to.

Mrs. Parker: What about the Canadian people? Do you find them friendly?

Jim: To tell you the truth you're the only Canadian I've met so far. I don't have a job yet so I haven't met many people here.

Mrs. Parker: Do you miss your old friends?

Jim: Yes, one girl especially.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, was it serious?

Jim: Well, it's hard to say. You see she was quite a bit older than me. She was married.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, she was married!

Jim: No, not then, not at that time. I mean — what I mean is — she was married before I met her. Then she was divorced. She was not married when I met her.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, you mean she had been married when you met her.

Jim: That's right. She had been married. By the way, what tense is that?

Lesson 39

The past perfect continuous tense

EXERCISE — Review of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Mary is waiting on the corner for Bob.
Yes, I know. She's been waiting for a long time.
2. Bill is studying French.
Yes, I know. He's been studying it for a long time.
3. Dina is writing a book.
4. Alex is feeling tired.
5. John is trying to stop smoking.
6. Anna is taking guitar lessons.
7. Henry is planning a trip home.
8. The tap is leaking.
9. Maria is having trouble at school.
10. Walter has an evening job.
11. The machine is out of order.
12. The other machine is working well.

EXERCISE — The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

1. When I saw Maria yesterday she was waiting on the corner for Bob. She was angry.
Yes, I know. She had been waiting for a long time.
2. When I saw Bill last year he was studying French. He spoke well.
Yes, I know. He had been studying for a long time.
3. When I met Dina last month she was writing a book. She was tired of it.
4. When I met Alex last week he was feeling tired. He was going to see the doctor.
5. When I met John last month he was trying to stop smoking. His wife was frustrated with him.
6. When I met Anna last June she was taking guitar lessons. She played very well.
7. When I saw Henry last week he was planning a trip home. He was excited about it.
8. When I visited the cottage the tap was leaking. Mary called the plumber.
9. When I spoke to Maria she was having trouble at school. She wanted to quit.
10. Walter told me that he had an evening job. He had a lot of money in the bank.
11. The machine was out of order. The boss was worried.
12. The other machine was working well. The boss recommended that kind of machine.

READING — Strategy

Some tigers had been attacking an Indian village every night. The villagers decided to ask a famous hunter to help them. This man could shoot very well. Nobody had ever seen him miss his target. His method was to tie a goat to the foot of a tree in the evening, climb another tree and wait for the tigers to come. When the tigers came it was always dark but he could still see their eyes in the dark. He was able to shoot at their eyes and in the morning the tigers would be lying there dead, shot between the eyes.

He followed his usual plan the first night in this village. But in the morning, the goat (which) he had tied to the tree was gone, and there were no dead tigers. The same thing happened the next two nights. He couldn't understand it. The next night he took a large flashlight with him. This time, instead of shooting at the bright eyes, he turned on the flashlight. He was greatly surprised to see six tigers coming forward in pairs, each with one eye closed.

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What animals had been coming every night to attack an Indian village?
2. What did the people of the village do?
3. How well could the hunter shoot?
4. Was he able or unable to kill the tigers?
5. Did he follow a new method or his usual method?
6. What was it? (goat, climb, shoot between the eyes.)
7. Did the plan succeed or fail?
8. Did he understand why?
9. What did he take with him on the fourth night?
10. What did he do with the flashlight?
11. What was his reaction?
12. What did he see?

Part II — Oral

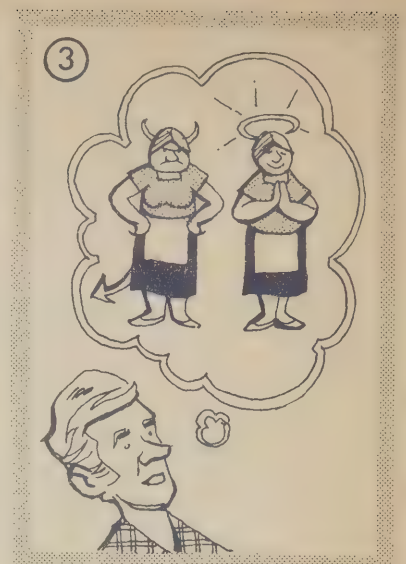
- a. Join answers 3 and 4 with "even though".
- b. Join answers 5 and 6. Change "it was" (#6) to "which was".
- c. Join answers 7 and 8.
- d. Join answers 9, 10 and 11. Use "when".

EXERCISE — "because" vs. "even though/although"

Join each pair or group of sentences with "because" or "even though":

1. The hunter was unable to kill the tigers. He could shoot very well.
2. The boss didn't give Bill a raise. Bill was having money problems. (Introduction, Lesson 21)
3. Henry asked his friend where the bank was. Henry wanted to cash a travellers cheque. (Introduction, Lesson 25)
4. Mary gave Bill her phone number. She wanted to see him again. (Introduction, Lesson 29)
5. The patient took the 2:30 appointment. He had to take time off work. (Lesson 23)
6. The teenager sat in the barber shop all morning. He didn't want a haircut. He was hiding from his father. (Lesson 9)

Lesson 40



Lesson 40

Let somebody do something

Let something happen

INTRODUCTION – The Landlady

- ① **Chris:** I'm living with my relatives but I'd rather get a place of my own.
- ② **Kim:** Why don't you get a room where I'm living?
- ③ **Chris:** What's your landlady like?
- ④ **Kim:** She's very nice.
- ⑤ **Chris:** Does she let you bring your friends in?
- ⑥ **Kim:** Oh, sure.
- ⑦ **Chris:** Does she let you keep your windows open in the winter?
- ⑧ **Kim:** Oh, sure. She'll even cook for you if you like.
- ⑨ **Chris:** She sounds terrific. I could fall in love with a woman like that.

EXPLANATION

Does she let you bring friends in? = Does she allow (permit) you to bring friends in?

Common Error: Does she let you ~~to~~ bring friends in?

Present tense: Jack's mother **lets** him smoke.

Past tense: She **let** him smoke yesterday.

Present perfect: She **has let** him do whatever he likes.

EXERCISE – “Will she let me . . . ?”

Here are more questions that Chris asked:

1. Sometimes I get lonely in the evening. I like to bring friends in.

Will she let me bring friends in?

2. I like a lot of fresh air. I like to keep the windows wide open.

Will she let me keep the windows wide open?

3. Sometimes I get very cold in the winter. I like to turn up the heat.
4. Sometimes I get hungry at night. I like to keep food in my room.
5. Sometimes I like to lie on the grass in the summer.
6. Sometimes I like to watch TV in the evening.
7. I have a dog.
8. I have a piano.
9. I'm learning to play the violin. I have to practise.

READING — “Apartments (Rooms, etc.) to Let” — Advertisements

APARTMENTS TO LET: UNFURNISHED Greengrass apartment homes in every part of Metro Green-King 125 King St. • subway only minutes away • electrically heated and air-conditioned • beautiful swimming pool • sauna baths Bachelor, 1 & 2 Bedroom Apts. from \$190. One- or two-year lease Weekdays 1-7 Weekends 11-6 111-3998	DUPLEXES TO LET: UNFURNISHED Atkin-West Ave., spacious newly- renovated 3-bedroom lower, separate dining-area, fireplace, garage, \$450. 111-3910 Evgs. River-Goodland, 3-bedroom upper, equipped, heat, hydro, \$325. 111-4078
FLATS TO LET: UNFURNISHED JERSEY-QUEEN 3-room apt., self-contained, above store, garage & parking, suit couple, 111-1109 after 6 BASEMENT , 2 rooms, self- contained, equipped, 111-6000 after 6 FERN-RIVER , 1 room, kitchen & own bath, private entrance, 111-5100	ROOMS TO LET: FURNISHED A modern private bedsitting room, kitchenette, semi-bath, Keele subway, 111-1901 Beach area, large room, share kitchen, 111-3121 PRIVATE entrance & bath, very light cooking facilities, parking available, Fenwick-Cherry, 111-1926
FLATS TO LET: FURNISHED A 2-room upper, suit 2 girls, \$40 wk., Robson-Byron, 111-7104 A large rec. room, kitchen, washroom, 1-2, 111-5617 COLLEGE-Albert , 2 rooms & equipped kitchen, bath, balcony, 111-4334 KING-Water St. , 1 or 2 bedrooms, cosy, private bath, 111-1431	ROOMS & BOARD FERNBANK-BRETT Ave. TV, full board, packed lunches, 111-3172 ROOM & BOARD in exchange for baby-sitting and light duties, 111-7194
SHARED ACCOMMODATION SHARED Accommodation Associates will help you locate the right shared accommodation. 111-2171 YOUNG man with 2 children has townhouse to share. Uptown. 111-7172	CHILDREN'S BOARD and DAY CARE AVON-Barlow. Day care given by mother wishing playmates for son, 3 yrs., 111-6006 Day care, licensed, High Park area, 111-0916 Day care given, references, any age, 111-7132
	HOUSES TO LET: UNFURNISHED BROWN Rentals Realtor \$425, 4-bedroom, immediate, Cowan-Astor. - \$350, 2-bedroom, Verbena-Hill, parking, fridge, stove, immediate. Above properties subject to 2 months rent in advance. 2-year lease, credit check. 111-9011

*Supplementary Section***EXERCISE — “Let”**

Aldo doesn't like to put himself to any trouble. He prefers to sit back and let things happen.

1. Aldo's son smokes. Aldo doesn't stop him from smoking.

Aldo lets his son smoke.

2. Aldo's son wanted to use Aldo's car. Aldo said “OK”.

Aldo let his son use his car.

3. Aldo turned on the record player and then forgot about it. It ran for three hours.

Aldo let the record player run for three hours.

4. It snowed for three days. Aldo didn't shovel the snow in front of his house for three days. It piled up.

LESSON 40

5. In the morning Aldo pours himself coffee and then forgets about it. It gets cold.
6. Aldo put some milk on the table. He forgot about it and it turned sour.
7. Aldo hasn't cut his hair for six months. It is growing long.
8. Aldo doesn't like to shave. His beard is growing.
9. Aldo doesn't buy his clothes. His wife buys them.
10. Aldo is going to a movie with his wife tonight. He doesn't care which movie they go to. His wife will choose the movie.
11. Aldo never makes a decision about anything.

Lesson 41

"Could" — to show possibility
Promises in the passive voice

"The Absent-minded Apartment Manager" EXERCISE

— Review of the passive voice with promises

Joe is the manager of a large apartment building. The apartments are furnished. Joe has three janitors working for him. He often forgets to tell them what jobs they have to do. The tenants have to phone and remind him.

1. One day the lady in apartment #30 said: "My stove hasn't been fixed yet." Joe said:
Don't worry. It'll be fixed tomorrow.
2. One day the lady in #27 said: "My refrigerator hasn't been fixed yet." What did Joe say?
3. One day the lady in #201 said: "You promised me a new sink, but it hasn't been put in yet." What did Joe reply?
4. One day the lady in #118 said: "You promised me new doors, but they haven't been put in yet." What did Joe say?
5. One day the lady in #42 said: "I have a new table, but my old table hasn't been taken out yet." What did Joe say?
6. One day the lady in #182 said: "You promised me new drapes, but they haven't been put up yet." What did Joe reply?
7. The lady in #30 said: "What about the pipes in the bathroom?" What did Joe say?
8. The lady in #155 said: "I have a new stove but my old stove's still here." What did Joe reply?
9. There was one satisfied customer. She said: "Nothing's been stolen from my apartment." What did Joe say?

READING — Recreation in the City

- Bob: Hi, Mohammed. How are things? Feeling more at home in the city?
- Mohammed: The city's interesting, I guess, but I still don't know many people. It can get lonely in the evening.
- Bob: Have you thought of joining a club? You could go to the "Y". That's short for the Young Men's (and Women's) Christian Association. They have branches all over. Some cities also have Young Men's (and Women's) Hebrew Associations.
- Mohammed: Do you have to be Christian or Hebrew to go to the "Y"?
- Bob: Oh no, not at all.
- Mohammed: What could I do there?
- Bob: Well, they have sports — swimming, squash, and so on. They have evening courses in all kinds of things — like chess and crafts. It depends on the particular branch. Sometimes they have folk dancing, or ballroom dancing, or even encounter groups.
- Mohammed: Encounter groups?
- Bob: Yes, or you could get involved in politics, or volunteer social work.
- Mohammed: Well, I'm not really interested in politics.

LESSON 41

Bob: Or you could telephone the municipal office of your city or borough.

Mohammed: Borough?

Bob: Like here in Toronto — North York or Scarborough.

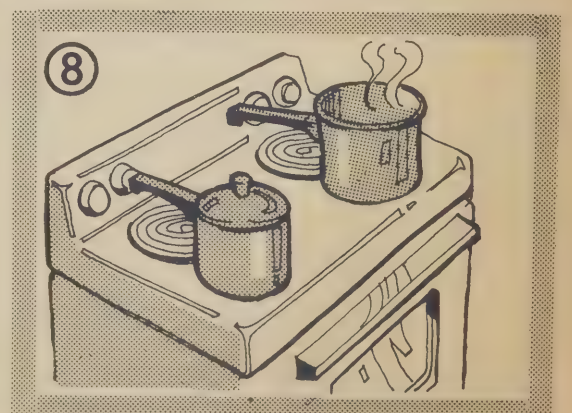
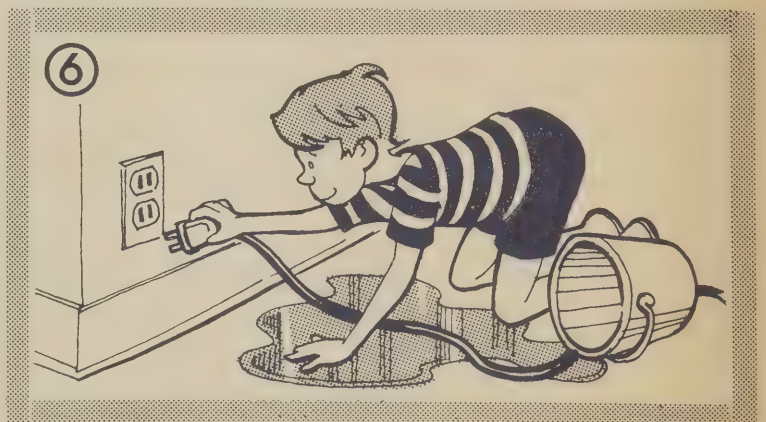
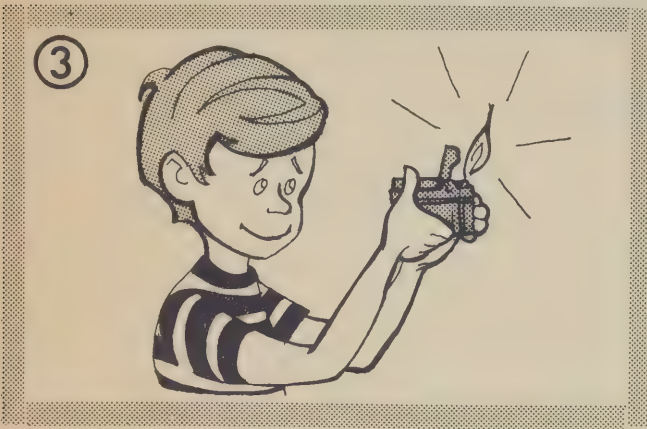
Mohammed: And?

Bob: Well, they offer recreation programs. Just ask for the recreation department. They'll tell you the location of skating rinks, swimming pools, tennis courts, and a variety of evening courses.

Mohammed: You mean like the courses at the "Y"?

Bob: Yes, and the Board of Education runs evening courses too. They have things like sewing, carpentry, art, conversational French, mathematics — quite a wide variety.

Lesson 42



Lesson 42

Reflexives

INTRODUCTION – Fire Safety and Your Child

- ① Don't let your child play with matches. He could burn himself.
- ② Don't let him play with lighted candles.
- ③ Don't let him play with lighters.
- ④ Don't let him put his fingers near the outlet. He could get a shock.
- ⑤ Don't let him put a metal object into the outlet.
- ⑥ Don't let him put a wet plug into the outlet.
- ⑦ Don't let him play near the stove.
- ⑧ Keep pot handles turned to the back of the stove.

EXPLANATION

The reflexive pronoun is used in some cases when the object and the subject are the same person.

Subject		Object
Your child	could burn	himself.

The reflexive pronouns are:

I	myself	We	ourselves
You	yourself	You	yourselves
He	himself	They	themselves
She	herself		
It	itself		
One	oneself		

In English the reflexive is not usually used with the verbs below although in some languages it is:

I woke up.	I shaved.
I washed.	I dressed.

EXERCISE – “yourself”

1. John fell down. Ask him a question.
Did you hurt yourself when you fell down?
2. Maria went to a party last night. Ask her a question.
Did you enjoy yourself at the party last night?
3. Louis was in the audience at a political convention yesterday. The TV cameras were there. Part of the audience was shown last night on the news. Ask Louis a question.
4. Bing has just dropped a lighted cigarette on his leg. Ask him a question.
5. Jean-Paul has just spilled some hot water on his arm. Ask him a question.
6. A radio announcer spoke to several people on the street yesterday. Spiros was one of them. Later these people were heard on a radio program. Ask Spiros a question.
7. Henry is wearing a Band-Aid on his face. Ask him a question.

EXPLANATION

The reflexive pronoun is sometimes used to emphasize the subject.

Alice: John's friend shovelled the snow.

Mary: Why didn't John shovel it? or
Why didn't John shovel it **himself**?

EXERCISE — Reflexives used to emphasize the subject

1. Henry's friend shovelled the snow.
Why didn't Henry shovel it himself?
2. Aldo's friend moved the furniture.
Why didn't Aldo move it himself?
3. Frank's friend washed his car.
4. Ky's friend changed his flat tire.
5. Jacques' friend painted the steps.
6. Martin's friend plastered the walls.
7. Anna's friend did the laundry.
8. Rosa's friend cleaned the oven.
9. Maria's friend cooked supper.
10. Teresa and her husband called a friend to shovel the snow.
11. Susan and her husband called a friend to wash the walls.

READING — It's a Small World

An Iranian boy and his older brother worked in a European country for several years. In that country each resident had to register his new address at a special office whenever he moved.

One day the older brother decided to come to Toronto. Since the younger brother wanted to stay in Europe, the older brother made arrangements to come by himself. He said good-bye and promised to write.

He had not been here for very long when the younger brother changed his mind and decided to follow. He had not yet received his brother's Canadian address but he was sure that he would find him. He assumed his brother's address would be registered at some special office.

When the younger brother arrived in Toronto, he was very disappointed to find there was no way of locating his brother. He felt very lonely.

Several months passed by. The younger boy had started English classes and had made some friends. He was getting used to living by himself.

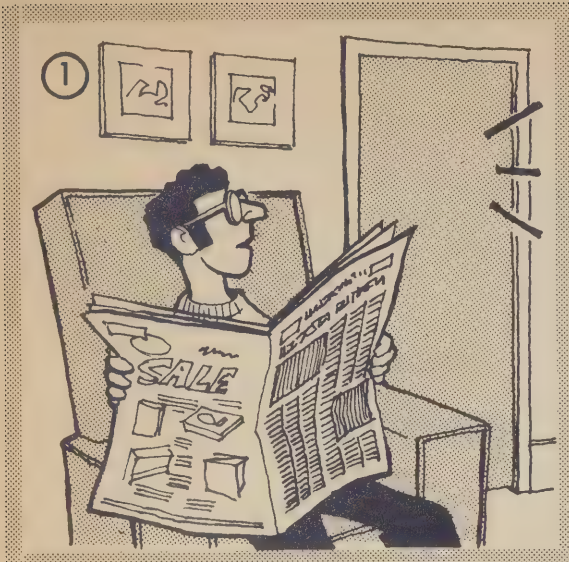
One morning he was walking along the street in a downtown rooming-house district. Suddenly he stopped. He couldn't believe his eyes. Across the street, coming out of a laundromat, was his brother!

Supplementary Section

by + the reflexive = alone

At coffee break he sits alone. = At coffee break he sits by himself.

Lesson 43



Lesson 43

The use of "must" and "must have"
to show deduction

INTRODUCTION — The Door-to-Door Salesman

- ① **Bob:** Who's at the door, dear?
- ② **Karen:** It must be Mary. She said she was coming over at 10 and it's almost 10 now.
- ③ **Salesman:** I'm with the Green Roofing Company and I can offer you the best and cheapest roofing in town.
- ④ Bob signed a contract in about five minutes.
- ⑤ That evening his cousin, a lawyer, came over and read the contract carefully.
- ⑥ **Cousin:** You're going to have to pay a lot more than you thought.
- ⑦ You must have signed that contract without reading the small print.
- ⑧ That salesman must have been a fast talker.

EXPLANATION

"Must" has two uses. It can show **necessity**. (Lesson 5)

Every working person must have a social insurance number.

It can also show **deduction**, i.e. near certainty or high probability.

Mary said she was coming at 10. It's almost 10 now.

The woman at the door must be Mary.

EXERCISE — "must"

1. Mary has her hand on her forehead.
She must have a headache.
2. I didn't sleep at all last night.
You must be tired.
3. John drives a Rolls-Royce.
4. Peter wears something blue every day.
5. Jack is yawning.
6. I get headaches when I read.
7. Jack won the Ontario Tennis Championship.
8. George has been whispering all morning.
9. I didn't eat breakfast this morning.
10. John usually smokes a lot but he hasn't had one cigarette all day today.
11. Peter knows a lot of English but he still comes to class regularly.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of "wouldn't"

Copy and complete:

1. John must have a lot of money. Otherwise he wouldn't drive a Rolls-Royce.
2. Peter must like brown. Otherwise ____
3. Mary must need glasses. Otherwise ____
4. George must have a sore throat. Otherwise ____
5. The teacher must be tired. Otherwise ____
6. Mary could get a job in any office. The job she has now is very tiring but she must like it.
Otherwise ____

For a deduction about the past we use “must have” + the past participle.

You must have signed that contract quickly.

Pronunciation Note: The auxiliary “have” receives weak stress.
Sometimes the /h/ is dropped. /mʌstəv/

EXERCISE — “must have”

1. Somebody asks you whether John went to Florida or Quebec on his holidays in January. When you saw John he had a tan. What is your answer?

He must have gone to Florida.

2. Somebody asks you whether John married Betty or Jane. You know that Jane is still single. What is your answer?
3. Somebody asks you whether John took French or Spanish at the university. When you saw him in Mexico he didn't even try to speak Spanish. What is your answer?
4. Somebody asks you if John got the raise he asked his boss for or whether he quit work. When you last saw him he was moving into a bigger apartment. What is your answer?
5. Somebody asks you whether John bought a large car or a small one. When you saw him last he was complaining about spending too much money on gas. What is your answer?
6. Somebody asks you whether John hurt himself when he fell off the table at the Halloween party. When you last saw him he had a large bandage around his arm. What is your answer?
7. Somebody asks you whether John was in the army or navy during the war. You know that John is afraid of water. What is your answer?

READING —Cooling-off

John: I rang Bob's doorbell for about 10 minutes this morning until he answered.

Peter: He must have thought you were a door-to-door salesman.

John: I guess he doesn't like to be bothered by salesmen.

Peter: He had a bad experience with one last year. He signed a contract for roofing for his house. The salesman must have been a fast talker because he made the deal in about 10 minutes. Bob must have signed the contract without reading it carefully. He didn't realize how much he would have to pay.

John: He shouldn't have done that. In fact, he should have given it to a lawyer to read.

Peter: Well, his cousin, who's a lawyer, came over the next day. He read the small print.

John: Bob must have been pretty upset.

Peter: I'll say he was. His cousin called the Ontario Consumer Protection Bureau. They told him Bob could cancel the contract if he did so within two days and if he delivered the cancellation in person or sent it by registered mail. Those two days are called a “cooling-off” period.

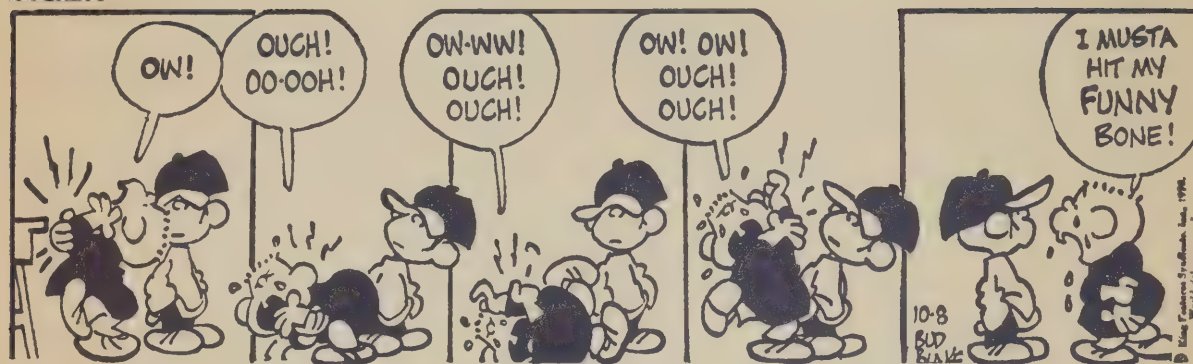
John: He must have felt relieved.

Peter: He did, and he's careful about signing things now.

KEEP SMILING

Fabia Dollabella said she was 30 years old.
 "That must be true," answered Cicero.
 "I've heard that for 20 years."

TIGER



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Supplementary Section

TELEPHONE DIALOGUE

A: May I please speak with John?

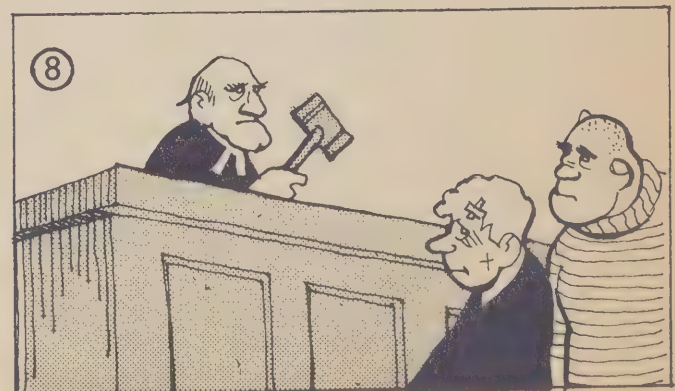
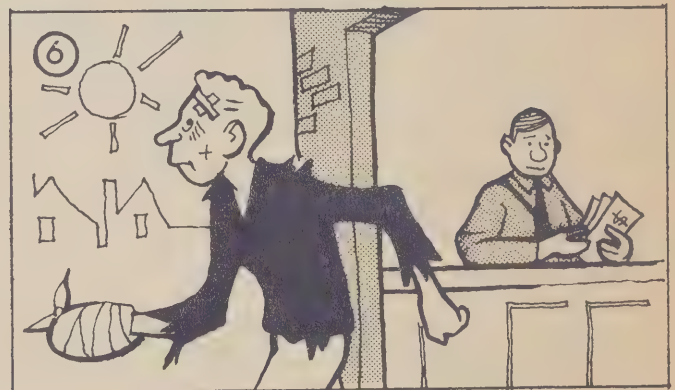
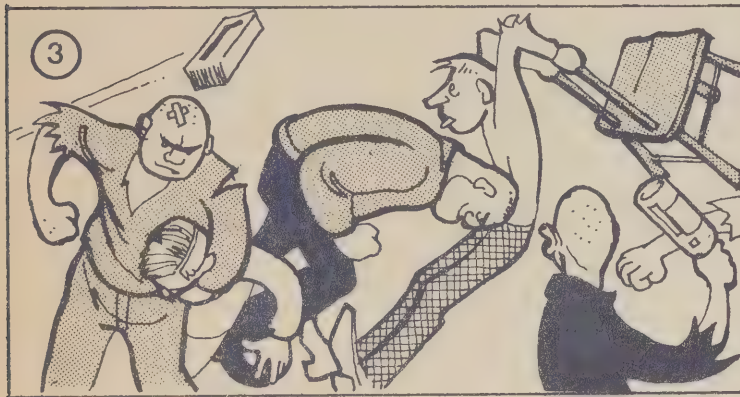
B: There's no John living here. You must have the wrong number.

A: Is this 787-4321?

B: No, it's 787-4421.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. Good-bye.

Lesson 44



Lesson 44

The passive voice with the present perfect tense, the present continuous tense, and modals

INTRODUCTION — News Broadcast

- ① Here is the City News.
- ② Last night a meeting of The Angels' Club was broken up by a rival group.
- ③ Fighting broke out and several people were injured.
- ④ They were taken to hospital.
- ⑤ Two people were arrested on charges of assault.
- ⑥ One has been released on bail.
- ⑦ One is being held without bail.
- ⑧ They will be tried later this month.

EXPLANATION

The passive voice was taught in Lesson 20, with past actions:

The Spartans **were attacked** by enemy soldiers.

and with predictions:

You **will be seen** leaving the camp.

In Lesson 41 it was taught with promises:

Your stove **will be fixed** tomorrow.

In Lesson 26, in the Reading, it was used with a habitual action.

The money **is added** to your account twice a year.

In Lesson 32 it was used with "need to".

Don't the sleeves **need to be shortened**?

Active Voice		Passive Voice	
		verb "to be"	past participle
The police arrested two people.	Two people	were	arrested
The court has released one person.	One person	has been	released
The court is holding one person without bail.	One person without bail.	is being	held
The judge will try them later this month.	They later this month.	will be	tried
We need to shorten the sleeves.	They need	to be	shortened
Notice that the object in the active voice is the subject in the passive voice.			

EXERCISE — Questions in the passive voice

Make up several questions based on each line of the Introduction, beginning with line 2. For example:

Was the meeting broken up by a rival group?
Who was the meeting broken up by?

When was the meeting broken up?
How was the meeting broken up?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — The passive voice with modals
— Review of “need to be done”

Read the following signs:

1. NO PARKING. Cars will be towed away at owner's expense.
2. Hard hats must be worn on this project.
3. Dogs must be kept on a leash.
4. Cameras may not be taken into the building.
5. Cameras must be left at this desk.
6. KEEP OUT. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Put each sentence below into the passive voice:

1. You must wear safety boots on this project.
Safety boots must be worn on this project.
2. You may not take dogs into this building.
3. You should put two coats of paint on this wall.
4. You shouldn't wash this dress.
5. You should dry clean it.
6. We could shorten the sleeves.
7. You need to iron this dress.
8. You don't need to iron this shirt.
9. You don't need to shorten the sleeves.
10. You have to cook this meat for half an hour.
11. You have to cover it.

READING — Kidnappers Release Spencer

Silvania: Mr. Ian Spencer was released yesterday afternoon after being held for 25 days by kidnappers. He was driven to a friend's home by the same chauffeur he was with when he was kidnapped.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Spencer appeared at the front door of his friend's home to make a statement to the press. There were 25 reporters waiting, some of whom had been standing there since the night before.

Mr. Spencer said: “I was treated very well. I hope this fact will be remembered when my kidnappers are judged. I was fed plenty of

protein and vitamins. I was also given carbohydrates in the form of my favourite candy, jelly beans.”

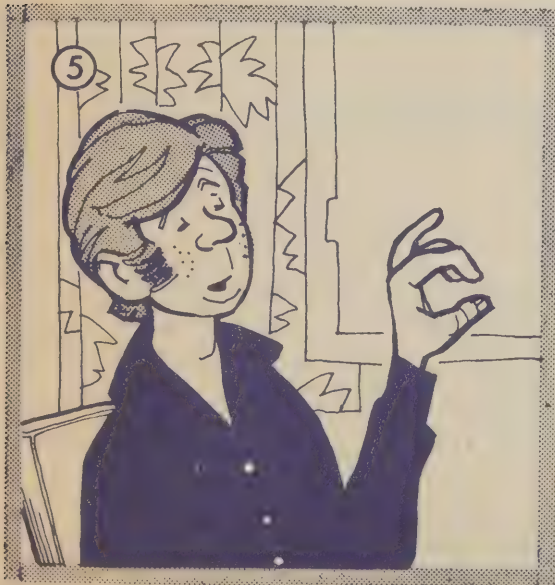
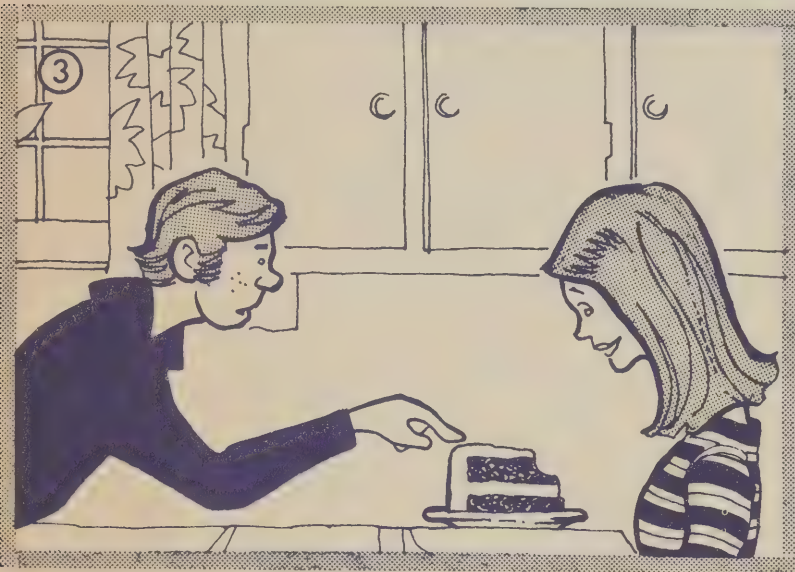
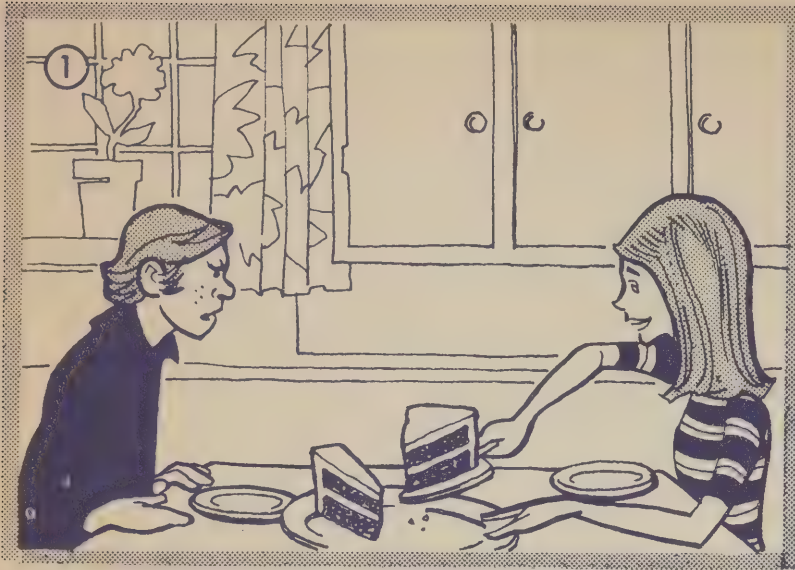
Mr. Spencer was applauded by the reporters.

The kidnappers, all of whom have since been arrested, released Mr. Spencer voluntarily.

They had hoped to bargain with the government for the release of their relatives from jail, but they had lost heart and given in.

“We ran out of jelly beans,” said one of the kidnappers when he was taken into custody.

Lesson 45



Lesson 45

I would have (done) if

INTRODUCTION — a Piece of Cake

- ① **Johnny:** You've got bad manners!
- ② **Alice:** Why?
- ③ **Johnny:** You took the bigger piece.
- ④ **Alice:** If you had been in my place which piece would you have taken?
- ⑤ **Johnny:** I'd have taken the smaller piece, of course.
- ⑥ **Alice:** Well, that's what you have; so what are you complaining about?

EXPLANATION

In the sentence below, the situation in the "if" clause is **past** and **unreal** or contrary to fact. (Johnny wasn't in Alice's place.) Notice the use of the past perfect form in this kind of "if" clause.

If I **had been** in your place I would have taken the smaller piece.

The modal "**would**" is sometimes contracted in speech.

If I had been in your place I'd have taken the smaller piece.

Question	Short Answers
Would you have taken that piece?	Yes, I would have.
	No, I wouldn't have.

Possible situation in the "if" clause.		
Maybe we will capture your city,	and if we capture it	we will destroy it. we might destroy it. we could destroy it.
Unreal present situation in the "if" clause.		
I don't have a million dollars,	but if I had a million dollars	I would sit back. I might sit back. I could sit back.
Unreal past situation in the "if" clause.		
I wasn't in your place,	but if I had been	I would have taken the smaller piece. I might have taken the smaller piece.

"Ifs and Buts" EXERCISE — "He would have if . . ."

Allen's wife had to go out of town. Allen intended to do a lot of things while she was gone but he didn't do any of them.

1. He would have painted the kitchen but he had a backache.
If he hadn't had a backache he would have painted the kitchen.

2. He would have shovelled the snow but he couldn't find the shovel.

If he had found the shovel he would have shovelled the snow. or
If he had been able to find the shovel he would have shovelled the snow.

3. He would have bought bread but he was tired.
4. He would have washed the dishes but there was no hot water in the tap.
5. He would have wished his mother-in-law a happy birthday but her line was busy.
6. He would have put the milk back in the fridge after he used it but he intended to use it again.
7. He would have polished his shoes but he couldn't find the shoe polish.
8. He would have fixed the kitchen tap but he couldn't find the pliers.
9. He would have put up some pictures but he couldn't find the hammer.

READING — United Nations — on the Bloor Subway

ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE TORONTO STAR

If you're curious about the world and its people, take a ride on the subway.

But don't sit there doing what most people do — nothing.

Strike up a conversation. Your seatmate might be Portuguese or Chinese, South African or Jamaican, Greek or Filipino.

He might come from almost anywhere in the world, and he might be curious about you.

Perhaps nowhere in Metro are people of so many different nationalities jumbled together than on the subway, especially on the Bloor-Danforth line during peak morning and evening travelling hours.

Great Change

Perhaps you'll have time for only a fleeting comment on the weather with a Czechoslovak.

Maybe you'll have half an hour for an Irishman's personal statement on the latest flare-up back home. In fact, if a reporter hadn't been asking people where they were from, three passengers seated at the end of the car wouldn't have discovered they all came from Northern Ireland. So naturally they started talking.

A Star census between 6:30 and 8 o'clock last night on one subway car travelling between Islington station in the west and Warden station in the east suggested that perhaps 50 per cent of the passengers were natives of other countries.

From 16 Nations

The census recorded 16 nationalities and there were probably more that couldn't be recorded in the hustle and bustle of stops.

Many of the passengers indicated they had anecdotes and opinions to exchange — if only the other person would make the first move.

"They come from all over the world — it's really amazing," said a native Canadian intrigued by the variety.

"By and large, people keep to themselves," said a printer who came to Canada from South Africa 17 years ago.

"It's not unfriendliness," he said, "They're naturally shy, afraid of being rejected."

Such timidity, he suggested, might be a sign that "we Canadians are not as proud of our country as others are, the Americans, for example."

Another native Canadian said "people just don't give each other the attitude that they're approachable."

But, he recalled, "the other night a baby started crying. It broke the ice, and people started smiling at each other."

A Japanese Canadian who lives in Agincourt and spends an hour on the subway every work-day, said "if they knew you would talk to them, people would. Nobody wants to make the first move."

Lesson 46

“I wish you had (done)”

“You could have (done)”

EXERCISE — “I wish you had . . .”

You read about Allen in Lesson 45, in the “Ifs and Buts” Exercise. There were a lot of things that Allen intended to do, but didn’t do, when his wife was out of town.

1. He didn’t paint the kitchen. When his wife came home she said:

I wish you had painted the kitchen.

2. He didn’t shovel the snow. His wife said:

I wish you had shovelled the snow.

3. He didn’t buy bread. What did his wife say?
4. He didn’t wish his mother-in-law a happy birthday. What did his wife say?
5. He didn’t wash the dishes. What did his wife say?
6. He didn’t put the milk back in the fridge. What did his wife say?
7. He didn’t fix the kitchen tap. What did his wife say?
8. He didn’t put up the pictures. What did his wife say?

DIALOGUE — “You could have (done)”

Wife: You should have **shovelled the snow**.

Allen: I would have but I couldn’t find the shovel.

Wife: You could have borrowed a shovel.

SUBSTITUTIONS

1. **bought bread.**
2. **washed the dishes.**
3. **wished my mother-“happy birthday”.**
4. **fixed the kitchen tap.**
5. **put up the pictures.**

READING — A Lady

Mother: Let’s have a look at these old photos.

Children: Who’s that beautiful girl in the first picture?

Mother: That was me when I was young.

Children: Who’s that handsome man you were with?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a duke.

Children: A duke! Why didn’t you marry him?

Mother: He wasn’t my type.

Children: But — if you’d married him you would have been a duchess!

Mother: Look — here’s another picture of me.

Children: Who’s that handsome man you were with?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a count.

Children: A count! Why didn’t you marry him?

Mother: He wasn't my type.

Children: Oh, you could have been a countess.

Mother: Yes, if I had married him, I would have been a countess. Look — here's another picture of me.

Children: Who's that handsome man with you?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a lord.

Children: A lord! Why didn't you marry him?

Mother: He wasn't really my type.

Children: Oh, you could have been a lady.

Mother: What do you mean — I **could** have been a lady! I **am** a lady.

Supplementary Section

EXERCISE — "You could have (done)"

1. John was cracking nuts with his teeth. Luckily he didn't break a tooth but his girlfriend got angry. She said:

You could have broken a tooth.

2. John dived into a pool with only a few feet of water. Luckily he didn't hurt himself but his girlfriend was angry when he came out of the pool. What did she say?
3. John drove 100 miles an hour on Highway 401 to Montreal with his girlfriend. Luckily they didn't have an accident but his girlfriend was angry. What did she say when they got out of the car?
4. John insulted his boss one day. Luckily he wasn't fired. What did his girlfriend say when he told her what had happened?
5. John left his car in a No Parking zone. Luckily he didn't get a \$20 ticket. What did his girlfriend say when they drove off?

SUMMARY OF MODALS — (from Lesson 35)

Modals with a Condition If we capture your city,
(Possible): we **can** destroy it. POSSIBILITY, ABILITY
we **might** destroy it. UNCERTAINTY, CONJECTURE
we **will** destroy it. CERTAINTY (Lesson 18)

Modals with a Condition If I had a million dollars,
(Unreal Present): I **could** sit back POSSIBILITY
I **might** sit back UNCERTAINTY, CONJECTURE
I **would** sit back CERTAINTY (Lesson 30)
and watch everybody else work.

Modals with a Condition If I had had a million dollars when I was younger,
(Unreal Past): I **could have** sat back POSSIBILITY
I **might have** sat back UNCERTAINTY, CONJECTURE
I **would have** sat back CERTAINTY
and watched everybody else work. (Lesson 45)

Uncertainty, Conjecture: John is not at school today. He often misses school. Why do you think he is absent?
He **may/might** be sick.
He **may/might** still be sleeping.
He **may/might** be at an interview. (Lesson 35).

Probability: The Toronto Garage is just around the corner.
They **should** be able to get here in a hurry. (Lesson 50).

Deduction, i.e. Near Certainty, High Probability: Peter is not at school today. He is a very serious student. He only misses school if he is sick. Why do you think he is absent?
He **must** be sick. (Lesson 43).

Uncertainty, Conjecture Regarding the Past: John didn't come to school one day last week. Why not?
He **might have** been sick.
He **might have** overslept.
He **might have** gone to an interview. (Lesson 36).

Deduction regarding the Past: Peter was absent one day last week. Why?
He **must have** been sick. (Lesson 43)

Advisability regarding the Past: The Browns went on vacation for two weeks. When they returned, they found they had been robbed.
They **should have** stopped milk and newspaper deliveries. (but they didn't)
They **shouldn't have** put out all the lights. (but they did) (Lesson 37)

EXERCISE — Review of Modals

Complete the two exercises below using any of the following modals in the correct form: **should, can, could, must, might, may.**

1. Mary and Peter wanted to go to a movie. When Mary asked her mother if she _____ go, her mother said, "Yes, you _____ go if you're back by 10 o'clock."

When they got downtown, they found that they had seen the movie before. "We _____ looked in the paper to see what was on before we came downtown," said Mary.

They went to a restaurant to have a cup of coffee while they thought about what they _____ do instead of going to a movie.

"We _____ brought our skates with us," said Peter, "then we _____ gone skating."

"There are a lot of things we _____ done," said Mary, "but now you _____ take me home because my mother said I had to be home by 10 o'clock."

"10 o'clock! You _____ told me you had to be home so early. I think we _____ stayed home tonight!"

2. "Is this your book?"

"I'm not sure, what's it called?"

"It's called 'How to Make a Million Dollars?'"

"It _____ be a library book. I don't own one called that."

"Yes, you're right. It is a library book. It's also overdue."

"When was it due?"

"October 31, 1964."

"1964? I _____ owe them a lot of money now."

"If you figure on 5c a day, you _____ owe them about \$100."

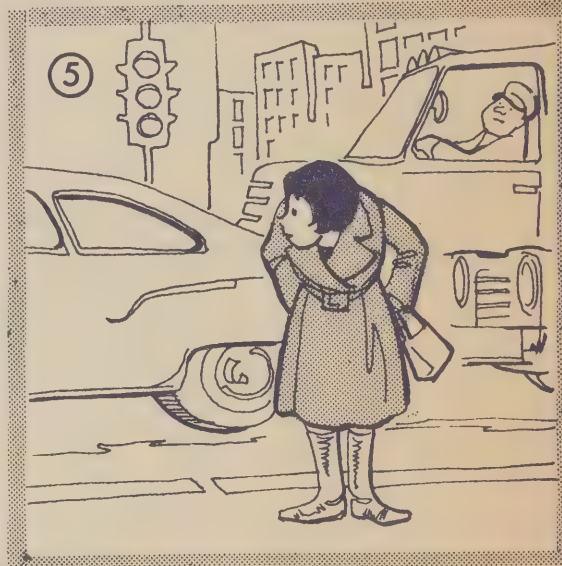
"That _____ be right. You _____ made a mistake."

"I didn't make a mistake. You _____ take it back to the library as soon as possible."

"What if they want the money?"

"You _____ tell them that you're a slow reader."

Lesson 47



Lesson 47

Gerunds

INTRODUCTION — About Me

- ① I enjoy eating breakfast in bed,
- ② but I hate having bread crumbs in the bed.
- ③ I like it when people drop in on the weekend,
- ④ but I don't like it if they stay until supper.
- ⑤ I'm getting used to living in a big city,
- ⑥ but I'll never get used to Canadian winters.
- ⑦ I'm not afraid of flying,
- ⑧ even though I'm afraid of heights.

EXPLANATION — Gerunds

Whenever a verb follows a preposition, the verb is in the “ing” form. This “ing” form is called a **gerund**. A **gerund** is used as a noun. The following sentences are taken from earlier lessons:

I'm not afraid of **flying**.
George thought seriously about **buying** on credit.
I don't believe in **buying** now and **paying** later.
George was thinking of **buying** a couch.
After **reading** the article, George decided to wait.
Pierre was charged with **driving** 46 miles an hour.
The Browns left for their vacation without **cancelling** the newspaper delivery.

For more examples of the gerund, see the Reading in this lesson.

Like a noun, a gerund can be a subject:

Swimming is good exercise.

an object of a verb:

I enjoy **eating** breakfast in bed.
I hate **having** bread crumbs in the bed.
Do you mind **waiting**?

an object of a two-word or three-word verb:

Pierre will have to give up **driving** so fast.
I'm getting used to **living** in a big city.

an object of a preposition:

I'm not afraid of **flying**.

EXERCISE — “Instead of . . . ing”

I had a terrible day yesterday. My mind wasn't on what I was doing.

LESSON 47

1. I should have woken up at 7:30.
Instead of waking up at 7:30, I woke up at 8:30.
2. I should have taken the Avenue Rd. bus.
Instead of taking the Avenue Rd. bus, I took the Bay bus.
3. I should have gone north.
4. I should have put a bus ticket in the box.
5. I took a bus going south. I should have gotten off at College St.
6. I had an important meeting. I should have gotten there by 9 o'clock.
7. When it was my turn to speak, I should have spoken in French.

FREE RESPONSE EXERCISE — Review of “without . . . ing”

1. When Anna's husband went to work this morning he was in a big hurry. He rushed out the door. Anna was upset. Why?
Her husband left without kissing her goodbye.
2. My friend left Canada. I was upset. Why?
He left without saying goodbye.
3. Yesterday was a rainy day. Some people came to visit me yesterday. They were wearing boots. Why was I upset? (How did my guests come in?)
4. John was in a hurry. He rushed out the door and went to work. A burglar stole his TV set. How did that happen? (How did John leave in the morning?)
5. Maria was in a hurry. She rushed out the door. When she came home she couldn't get in. Why? (How did she leave in the morning?)
6. George was in a terrible hurry. He rushed out the door. When he got to the corner he turned around and came back. He went straight to his clothes closet. Why? (How did he leave in the morning?)

READING — Common Sense

Two men shared a hospital room. One was old, the other a young man of 20. Both were suffering from the same injury — a dislocated shoulder.

An intern came in to examine them. First he examined the young man. He twisted the injured arm back and forth, while the young man screamed, and almost passed out from pain. The intern apologized for causing him so much discomfort.

“I don't blame you for complaining” he said, and went on to the old man.

The old man received the same kind of examination. However, instead of screaming and shouting during the examination, he sat quietly with a smile on his face. He seemed interested in watching the intern.

When the examination was over and the intern was gone, the 20-year-old turned to the old man.

“I'm amazed at you,” he said. “I've never seen anyone capable of standing such pain.”

LESSON 47

"It's not a question of standing pain," said the old man. "It's a question of common sense. Do you think I was foolish enough to let the intern examine my injured shoulder?"

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Complete the following sentences with a noun or gerund:

1. This country is suffering from ____.
2. Once I almost passed out from ____.
3. My friend apologized to me for ____.
4. I don't blame ____ for ____.
5. I am interested in ____.
6. I am (not) capable of ____.

KEEP SMILING

Be careful about lending money to a friend. It may damage his memory.

A counterfeiter is a man who gets into trouble by following a good example.

Lesson 48

Be used to
Get used to

EXERCISE — “He’s not used to . . .”

1. George drinks very little wine. Last night he drank three glasses of wine and fell asleep.
He’s not used to drinking a lot of wine.
2. Bill ate a very large meal last night. Then he had a stomach ache.
He’s not used to eating a lot at once.
3. George went to the Y this morning to do some exercises. After five minutes he was exhausted.
4. Mary got up at six o’clock this morning. Now she can’t keep her eyes open.
5. Anna practised the piano. After 10 minutes her fingers hurt.
6. Martin is taking out a girl tonight. He’s very nervous.
7. Susan went dancing last night. After half an hour her leg muscles hurt.
8. John gets very confused when he has to use Canadian money.
9. Henry used the subway this morning. He got very confused.

READING — From Mad Magazine

© 1970 BY E. C. PUBLICATIONS, INC.

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .

ARTIST: PAUL COKER, JR.

WRITER: TOM KOCH

1. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



... the scrunchie sound that big black bugs make when you step on them!

2. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



... discovering that first tiny scratch on your brand new car!

3. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



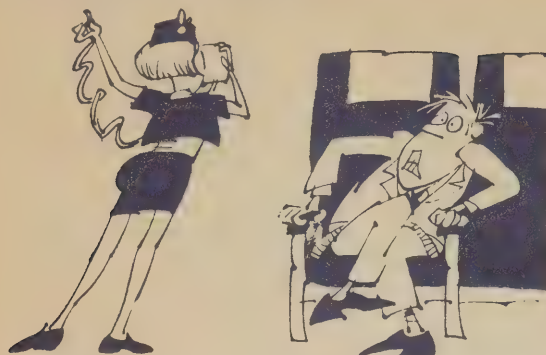
... the chalk breaking and your fingernails scraping across the blackboard!

4. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



... the fact that foreigners can't be made to understand English better if you yell at them!

5. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... watching an airline stewardess demonstrate how to use the emergency oxygen equipment!

6. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... seeing a police car in the rear-view mirror, even when you know you aren't doing anything wrong!

7. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... being informed that "the Dentist is ready for you, now!"

8. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



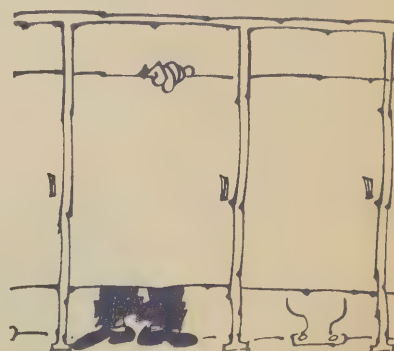
... throwing away junk mail that says you *may* have already won \$100,000!

9. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... those new plumbing fixtures that control the water temperature with just one faucet!

10. YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... public rest room booths that cannot be locked from the inside!

THE MAD LOVE BOOK

ARTIST: PAUL COKER, JR.

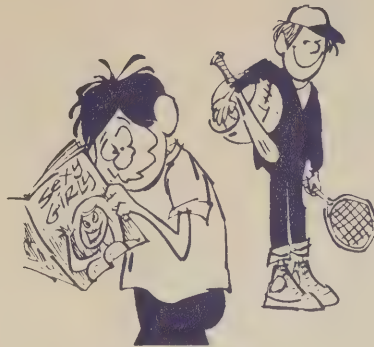
WRITER: GEORGE HART

1. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting flowers!

2. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



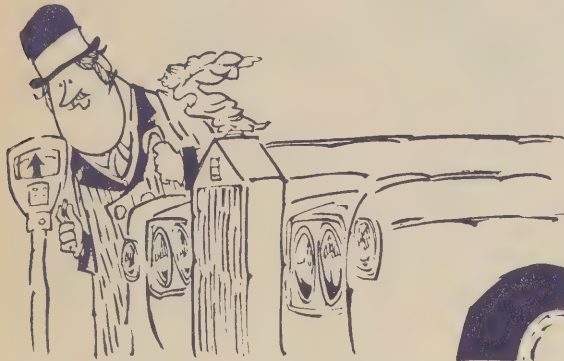
... making a good trade!

3. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting a birthday card containing cash!

4. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... finding a parking meter with time left on it!

5. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... having a good friend who's big!

6. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when your teacher gets sick
on the day of the big test!

7. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



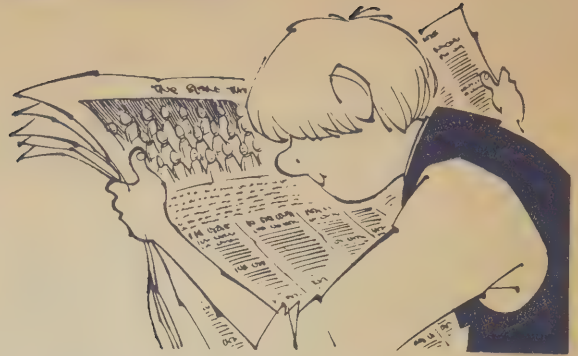
... going to the dentist and being
told all you need is a cleaning!

8. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... the smell of a new car!

9. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... reading your name in the newspaper!

10. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... opening a jar no one else can!

11. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting a free sample of something!

12. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... discovering money in an old pocket!

13. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... squishing mud through your toes!

14. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting a surprise in your lunch box!

15. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when nobody else wants the last piece of pizza!

16. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when told you look older than you really are!

17. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... being told you look younger than you really are!

18. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



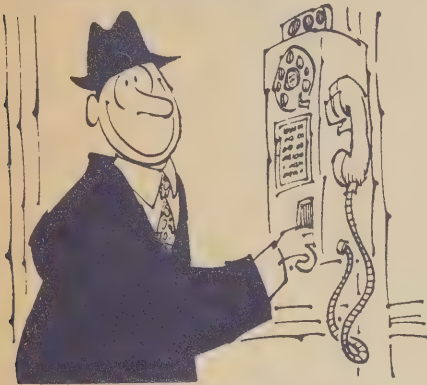
... being pampered while sick in bed!

19. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... finishing a picture puzzle!

20. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



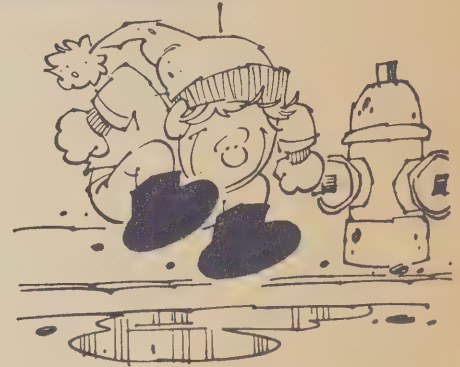
... finding money in a pay phone slot!

21. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



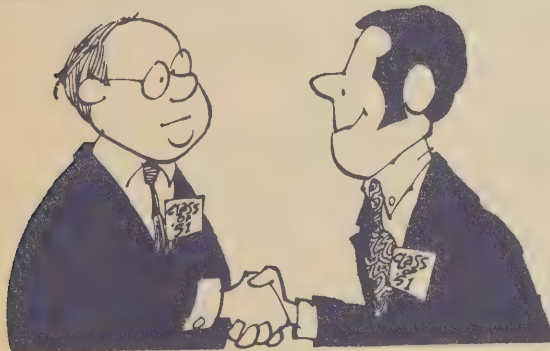
... having your back scratched!

22. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



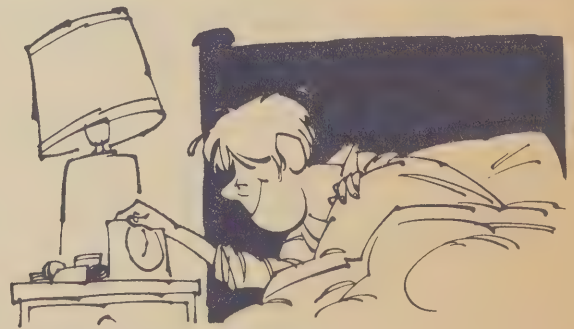
... cracking the ice on puddles!

23. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... meeting someone from your graduating class who looks much older than you!

24. DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting up early for school, and suddenly remembering it's Saturday!

EXPLANATION — Gerund vs. Infinitive

1. Some **verbs** can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive:

Don't you just **love** reading your name in the newspaper?

Don't you just **love** to read your name in the newspaper?

Other examples are: **like, hate, begin, start, continue**

2. Some verbs are followed by the gerund and not the infinitive:

I **enjoy** eating in bed.

Other examples are: **finish, mind, practise, dislike**

3. Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or the infinitive with a change of meaning:

John **stopped** working. (He is not working now).

John **stopped** to have a coffee. (John stopped his work in order to have a cup of coffee.)

I **remember** eating in that restaurant. (I ate in that restaurant. I remember.)

Please **remember** to bring your book tomorrow.

4. Some verbs are followed by the infinitive and not the gerund:

I **want** to go.

Other examples are: **decide, promise, agree, hope, would like.**

EXERCISE — Fill in the blanks with a gerund or infinitive.

I have a lot of books. I enjoy _____ very much. On weekends I start _____ as soon as it is light and continue _____ until I fall asleep. When I find a book I like, I can't stop _____ until it is finished. I don't even stop _____ lunch.

I sometimes don't remember _____ supper either. Yesterday, a friend stopped by at my house _____ a coffee with me. He looked at the cover of the book I was reading and laughed "Don't you remember _____ that book last year."

"Of course, I do" said I, "but this book is a masterpiece and I hope _____ it many more times."

Lesson 49



Lesson 49

Used to

INTRODUCTION – Mistaken Identity

- ① **Cathy:** I think I see Mary Black in the booth over there.
② She certainly has changed a lot.
③ She used to wear glasses.
④ She used to be a brunette.
⑤ She never used to eat in restaurants.
⑥ I wonder why she's eating French fried potatoes.
⑦ I know she's not supposed to eat fried foods.
⑧ **Fahrat:** You must need glasses. That's not Mary Black. That's the girl who works in my office.

EXPLANATION – used to

She **used to** wear glasses. = In the past she wore glasses but she doesn't wear them now.

She **never used to** wear glasses. } = In the past she didn't wear glasses but now she does.
She didn't use to wear glasses. }

"used to" is pronounced /yuwstə/

EXPLANATION – (not) supposed to

"Not supposed to" has a few meanings. Sometimes it means "not permitted to".

"She's not supposed to eat fried food." = She's not permitted to eat fried food.

"Supposed to" sometimes means "required to"

"She's supposed to drink a lot of milk." = She's required to drink a lot of milk. She needs a lot of milk.

"Supposed to" is pronounced /sʊpowstə/ or /səpowstə/

EXERCISE – "used to"

Bill has lived in Elite Apartments for two years. At first he was very happy with the management of the building.

1. The halls were always spotless.
2. The landscaping was beautiful.
3. The lobby was attractive (attractively furnished).
4. The superintendent made repairs the same day you called.
5. The management never bothered you if you were a few days late with your rent.

6. Pets were not allowed.
7. He never had noisy neighbours.

Lately everything has changed, and Bill is going to move out. He says:

The halls used to be spotless. Now there are marks everywhere.

What else does he say?

READING — The Wrong Guy

David Green was taking a leisurely stroll down the main street of a resort town. Suddenly he spotted a middle-aged man on the other side of the street. He rushed across and extended his arm to shake hands.

David Green: Bill Miller, Bill Miller. I haven't seen you in more than 15 years — 18 years to be exact.

Man: I'm afraid you have the wrong man. I don't believe we've ever met.

David Green: Never met! What do you mean "never met"? We worked side by side in that box factory in New York City for two years.

Man: Not me. I've never been to New York City.

David Green: Well, you've certainly changed. Must have put on 20 pounds in the last 18 years.

Man: As a matter of fact, I weigh 165 pounds now and I weighed 165 pounds 20 years ago.

David Green: And the toupees they make nowadays. They certainly look real. When I knew you, you were as bald as a billiard ball.

Man: I am not bald, and this is not a toupee (tugging at his hair). Here, I'll show you.

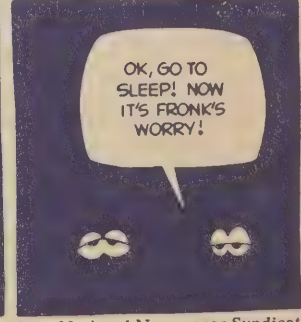
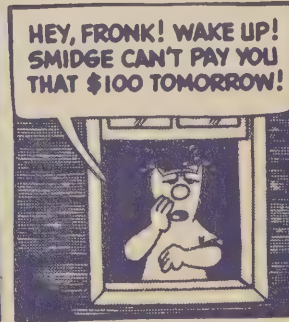
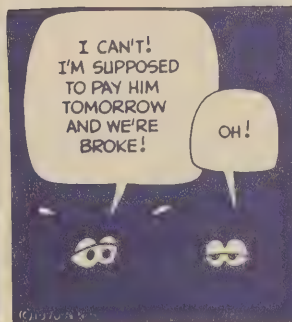
David Green: You've certainly changed your style of dressing. You used to be a conservative dresser, and look at the flashy suit you're wearing now.

Man: Look, I've had enough. I'm not the man you think I am. My name isn't Bill Miller. It's Sam Brown.

David Green: Sam Brown! You mean you've changed your name too!

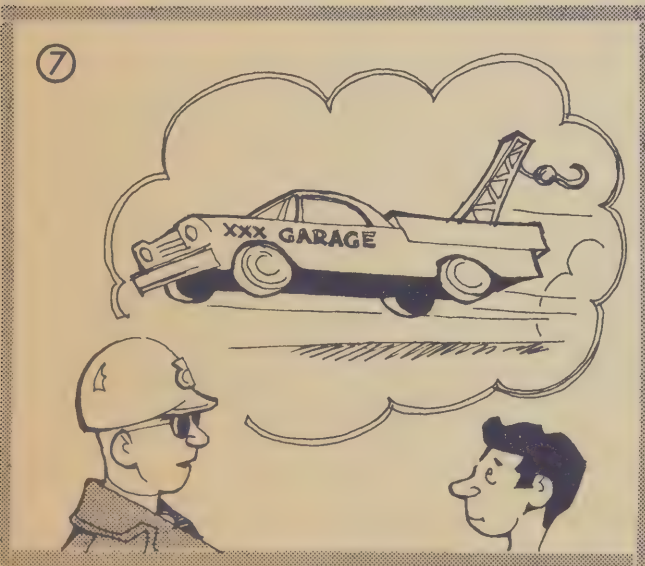
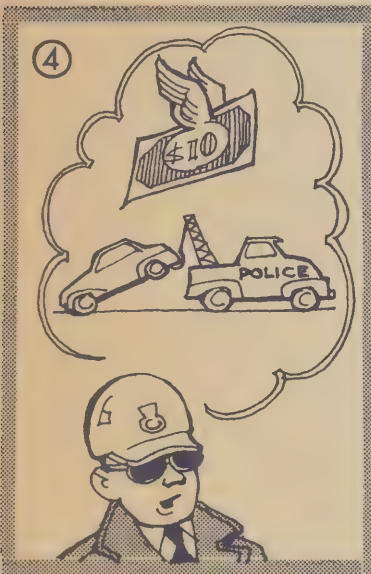
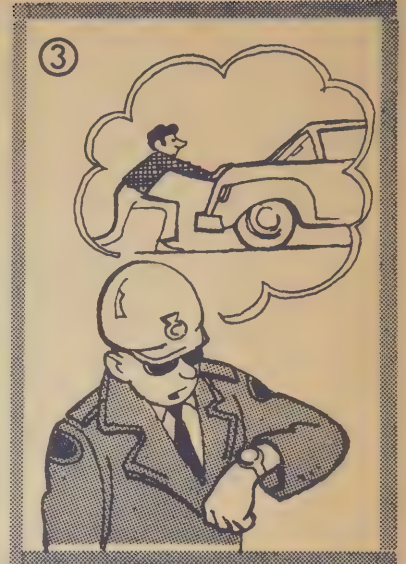
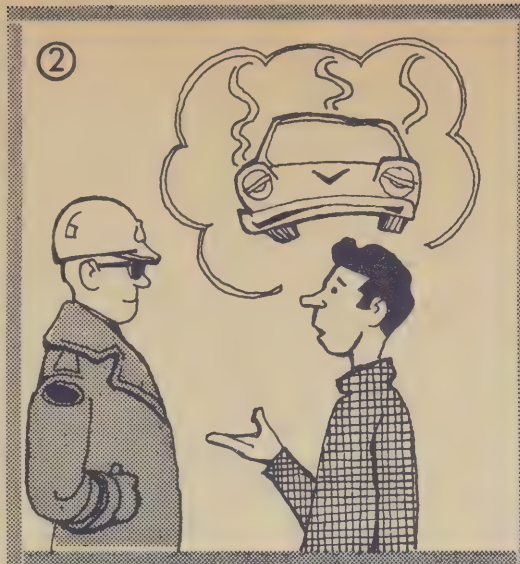
SMIDGENS

by bob cordray



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Lesson 50



Lesson 50

“I’ll get/have something (done)”
The use of “should” to show probability

INTRODUCTION – The Stalled Car

- ① **Policeman:** What’s the problem?
- ② **Daniel:** My car has stalled.
- ③ **Policeman:** Can you get it moved before four o’clock?
- ④ Otherwise you’ll get a \$10 ticket and your car will be towed away.
- ⑤ **Daniel:** How can I get it moved?
- ⑥ **Policeman:** There’s a telephone booth across the road. Call up the Toronto Garage around the corner.
- ⑦ They should be able to get here in a hurry.
- ⑧ **Daniel:** All right. By the way, could you lend me a couple of dimes?

EXPLANATION – “get/have something (done)”

“Get” and “have” are causatives.

Daniel is going to get the car moved .	=	Daniel isn’t going to move the car himself. The car is going to be moved by the Toronto Garage.
------------------------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In more formal speech or writing, we use “have” instead of “get”.

Daniel is going to **have** the car **moved**.

EXERCISE – “got something done”

- Did you cut your hair yourself?
No. I got it cut.
- Did you paint your walls yourself?
No. I got them painted.
- Did you fix your record-player yourself?
- Did you type your own job application?
- Did you shorten those pants yourself?
- Did you tear down the kitchen wall yourself?
- Did you fix the kitchen tap yourself?
- Did you repair your own car?
- Did you clean your floors yourself?
- Did you launder your shirts yourself?

EXPLANATION — “should”

Lesson 6 dealt with “should” to express **advisability**.

You should speak to my brother about a car. He was a car salesman.

“Should” is also used to express **probability**.

The Toronto Garage is just around the corner. They should be able to get here in a hurry.	=	They will probably be able to get here in a hurry.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------------------------

EXERCISE — “should” vs. “might” vs. “will”

Circle the most suitable word:

1. A letter usually takes two days to get from New York to Toronto. My cousin in New York mailed a letter to me on Monday.

It (will, should, might) be here on Wednesday.

2. My friend's boss often calls him in for a long meeting at 5 minutes to 5. I invited my friend for dinner at 6.

He (will, should, might) be there at 6.

3. My brother has wanted to meet a certain girl for months. Yesterday she phoned him and invited him up to her place for a drink. He was very excited. What did he say?

I (will, should, might) be there in 10 minutes.

4. I took my coat in to the cleaners and told them that I had to have it for the next day. What did they say?

Don't worry. It (will, should, might) be ready tomorrow.

5. I put some meat in the oven at 8 o'clock before I went to work. That size roast usually takes two hours to cook. I gave my sister some instructions.

The meat (will, should, might) be done at 10 o'clock, but test it with a fork before you take it out.

6. My cousin has never worked on my kind of car before, but he is a very good mechanic.

He (will, should, might) be able to fix my car.

READING — Toronto Garage

Joe Miller runs the Toronto Garage and he is very proud of the service he gives. I spoke to him after he helped me with my stalled car, and this is what he had to say:

“I want my customers driving out of here with a safe car. I'm going to tell you a story. You might not believe it. A fellow came in here. He wanted a fender fixed. While I was looking at the fender I noticed his tires were badly worn. I told him he needed new tires.

‘Don't worry about the tires’, he said. ‘They don't bother me. Just fix the fender.’

‘Sorry,’ I said. ‘I refuse to fix your fender until you've had new tires put on.’

Well, he left, but that was all right. I couldn't have fixed that fender and left the tires the way they were. It would have gone against my principles.”

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION — Causative with active and passive forms.

“Get” and “have” can come before **the passive form**:

Daniel is going to get **the car moved**.

Daniel is going to have **the car moved**.

“Get” and “have” can also come before the **active form**:

Daniel is going to get **the garage to move the car**.

Daniel is going to have **the garage move the car**.

“Make” is another causative. It shows authority or force:

Daniel made his son stay home and study.

EXERCISE — “get somebody to (do) something

1. I finally persuaded the landlord to fix my window.
I should get him to fix my window too.
2. The mechanic put a new muffler in my car.
I should get him to put a new muffler in my car too.
3. I asked Mr. Jones to fill out my income tax.
I should get him to fill out my income tax too.
4. The plumber replaced my pipes.
5. Maria helped me paint the house.
6. I paid the boy next door to shovel my sidewalk.
7. The bank manager agreed to give me a loan.
8. The tailor shortened my jacket.

EXERCISE

John is going to Europe this summer with a friend. John is sixteen and it is his first trip abroad. His family wanted him to make certain preparations and John followed their wishes.

Part A — Causatives with the active form.

Review of “let” and “help”

Make sentences by joining phrases from Column 1 and Column 2.

His parents made him
His parents helped him
His parents let him
His parents got him to

get typhoid shots
buy a Euro-rail pass
borrow their new camera
have a medical check-up
have a dental check-up
pack his suitcase
take along an extra pair of socks
buy Travellers' Cheques
promise to eat well
promise to write home
promise not to hitchhike alone
borrow their transistor radio
take \$500 out of his bank account
plan his trip.

Part B — Causatives with the passive form

1. John's passport had almost expired.

He got it renewed.

He had it renewed.

2. The handle on his suitcase was broken.

3. His hair was too long.

4. He had a hole in his tooth.

5. His shoes needed new soles.

6. He needed some photographs.

7. His pants were too long.

MORE READING — What's Up? (Two-word verbs with "up")

We've got a two-letter word we use constantly that may have more meanings than any other. The word is "UP".

It is easy to understand "UP" meaning "toward the sky" or "toward the top of a list." But when we waken, why do we wake UP? At a meeting, why does a topic come UP, why do participants speak UP, and why are the candidates UP for election? And why is it UP to the secretary to write UP a report?

Often the little word isn't needed, but we use it anyway. We brighten UP a room, light UP a cigar, polish UP the silver, lock UP the house, and fix UP the old car. At other times, it has special meanings. People stir UP trouble, line UP for tickets, work UP an appetite, think UP excuses, get tied UP in traffic. To be dressed is one thing, but to be dressed UP is special. It may seem confusing, but a drain must be opened UP because it is stopped UP. We open UP a store in the morning and close it UP at night. We seem to be mixed UP about "UP".

To be UP on the proper use of "UP", look UP the word in your dictionary. In one desk-size dictionary, "UP" takes UP half a page, and listed definitions add UP to about 40. If you are UP to it, you might try building UP a list of the many ways in which "UP" is used. It will take UP a lot of your time, but if you don't give UP, you may wind UP with a thousand.

—Frank S. Endicott

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EXERCISE — Two-word verbs with "up"

Choose a two-word verb from the Reading above and use it here in the correct tense:

1. "What time _____ you _____ this morning?" "I _____ at 8:00, but I didn't _____ until 8:30.
2. Tom tried to _____ smoking. He didn't succeed.
3. I always wear blue jeans. My mother said to me, "Why don't you _____ once in a while? You look terrible!"
4. Learning English _____ all of Mary's free time.
5. Jack has to _____ a report about the meeting.
6. Tony didn't know Betty's phone number, so he _____ it _____ in the phone book.
7. Mario has just _____ his third cigarette in 15 minutes. He's a heavy smoker.
8. It's _____ Mary to arrange a meeting. No one else has enough time.
9. I wish Jack would _____. I can't hear him.
10. Many topics _____ in our discussion this morning.
11. Peter is a troublemaker. He always _____ trouble.
12. John and his wife did a lot of work on their house. He _____ the wiring and the plumbing, and his wife _____ the kitchen by painting it.
13. I saw Ted on his way to a wedding. He was all _____. He looked very nice.
14. Joe went swimming before breakfast. He _____ a big appetite.
15. Betty was late for school. She _____ in the traffic.
16. Are you _____ about "up"?

Appendix

IRREGULAR VERBS

SIMPLE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	being	was, were	been
become	becoming	became	become
begin	beginning	began	begun
bite	biting	bit	bitten
blow	blowing	blew	blown
break	breaking	broke	broken
bring	bringing	bought	brought
build	building	built	built
burn	burning	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
buy	buying	bought	bought
catch	catching	caught	caught
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
come	coming	came	come
cost	costing	cost	cost
cut	cutting	cut	cut
do	doing	did	done
draw	drawing	drew	drawn
dream	dreaming	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
drive	driving	drove	driven
eat	eating	ate	eaten
fall	falling	fell	fallen
feel	feeling	felt	felt
fight	fighting	fought	fought
find	finding	found	found
fly	flying	flew	flown
forget	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
get	getting	got	got (gotten)
give	giving	gave	given
go	going	went	gone
grow	growing	grew	grown
hang	hanging	hung	hung
have	having	had	had
hear	hearing	heard	heard
hide	hiding	hid	hidden
hit	hitting	hit	hit
hold	holding	held	held
hurt	hurting	hurt	hurt
keep	keeping	kept	kept
know	knowing	knew	known
lead	leading	led	led
learn	learning	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
leave	leaving	left	left

SIMPLE FORM

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

PAST FORM

PAST PARTICIPLE

lend	lending	lent	lent
let	letting	let	let
lie	lying	lay	lain
lose	losing	lost	lost
make	making	made	made
mean	meaning	meant	meant
meet	meeting	met	met
put	putting	put	put
read	reading	read	read
rid	ridding	rid	rid
ride	riding	rode	ridden
run	running	ran	run
say	saying	said	said
see	seeing	saw	seen
sell	selling	sold	sold
send	sending	sent	sent
set	setting	set	set
shoot	shooting	shot	shot
show	showing	showed	showed (shown)
sing	singing	sang	sung
sit	sitting	sat	sat
sleep	sleeping	slept	slept
smell	smelling	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
speak	speaking	spoke	spoken
spend	spending	spent	spent
spread	spreading	spread	spread
stand	standing	stood	stood
steal	stealing	stole	stolen
stick	sticking	stuck	stuck
swim	swimming	swam	swum
take	taking	took	taken
teach	teaching	taught	taught
tear	tearing	tore	torn
tell	telling	told	told
think	thinking	thought	thought
throw	throwing	threw	thrown
try	trying	tried	tried
understand	understanding	understood	understood
wake	waking	woke	woken
wear	wearing	wore	worn
win	winning	won	won
write	writing	wrote	written



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